The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 6200. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Opening of the Political Campaign in Ohio.

Speech of Hon. Aaron F. Perry on Current Issues.

Death of the Indian Chief, "Standing Buffalo Bull."

He Courts Death in Battle on a Point of Honor.

Attitude of the Sioux Tribes Toward the United States Government.

Arrest of Three More Kukluxes in Kentucky.

OHIO POLITICS.

Speech of Hon. Aaron F. Perry at Mount Auburn—President Grant's Position—Amnesty to the South—Condition of the Democratic Party.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MOUNT AUBURN, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Hon. AARON F. PERRY, Representative in Congress from the First Ohio District, at this place, delivered an elaborate speech to-night to an audience of his neighbors. He began with a compact statement of the position of the President. He said:

Gen. GRANT began his term of service as President of the United States two years ago last March. Since that time the country has not been troubled with the unprofitable and graceless controversies between different branches of the Government which characterized the Administration of his predecessor. The proportion of Executive appointments which indicate attention to character and capacity has been rather above than below the average of former Administrations. A considerable check has been put on tendencies to conspire against the Treasury. The business of the departments has been successfully transacted. Over $200,000,000 have been paid on the national debt. In the President is reproduced several of the personal traits of VESPASIAN, first of the Roman Antonines. Opposition, not of a party character, seldom rises to a graver height than matters of taste or temperament. Opposition of a party character proposes no substitute for each of his measures as it complains of. One cloud darkened our foreign relations. Wisdom and good fortune combined have dissipated the cloud. A settlement respectful to the sensibilities of this country and honorable to both nations, has been achieved with England. The most difficult half of Gen. GRANT's first term has passed, and the usual forecasting for new combinations has failed to develop formidable opposition. The country seems indisposed to another agitation for more change in personal arrangements. It looks now to the re-election of Gen. GRANT. Unless some new disturbing cause shall turn aside or break the unity of public sentiment, the acrimonies of a doubtful contest will be saved.

AMNESTY AND THE SOUTH.

In six years from the surrender of their armies the right of voting has been restored to the people of these States, the States have been reorganized, and their Representatives again seated in the Federal Congress. From the broad scope of this swift and magnificent amnesty some classes of persons have been so far excepted as not to be allowed to hold office. At the late session of Congress the House of Representatives passed a bill reducing those exceptions to the narrowest limits, but it failed in the Senate. From the most intelligent and probable information those exceptions add little to the irritations which would be unavoidable from other causes. Nor would their removal do much to increase tranquillity. But my views in that direction go far. As a matter of public policy I consider the exceptions which remain of no value whatever. They are anomalies in the scheme of restoration which leave it imperfect and mar its grandeur. They show it to be wanting the finishing touches to an adjustment of unexampled intelligence and generosity. The elements of a sound public policy toward that section of country seem to me to be found in the general feeling of the people of the North. One of the elements of that policy, and the one most agreeable to the people of the North, would be, that the Union should make itself felt in the South chiefly and most distinctly by its benefits, sparing nothing which can be done in aid of the prosperity of the South, or in recognition of its legitimate sensibilities. The other element would be a steady and inexorable adherence to the amendments of the Constitution. With such a policy, well administered, the South would speedily cease to stand by itself. The ordinary motives of action would soon place it in cordial solidarity with the rest of the Union.

THE CONDITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The social movement of the last two years is summed up in the Constitutional amendments, which assert all that the Republican Party has advocated, and all that the Democratic Party has opposed, during that period. The Democratic Party now demonstratively and ostentatiously accepts those amendments; not, however, with the grace of pretending to love them, or to be satisfied of their value to the country, but as a party so anxious to be uppermost that it ceases to contest wrong measures and enters itself as competitor for the honor of administering them. Vital power has so far left it that it has forgotten there is such a thing, and contemplates political success merely as an art. It is blind to the fear that political success is but an outward exhibition of actual power. The elements of political power carry forward that part of the people most in accord with their onward tendency. Society has its front and rear, and shapes itself to a natural order of advance. If the Democratic Party should adopt all the measures of the Republican Party, not changing its own general structure and spirit, it would be no nearer success than before. The country cannot conveniently move that end foremost. After such a change it would stand on the same line, it is true, with the Republican Party. But their relative chances for success in the race would be the same as if two horses were so placed for a trial of speed—one with his head foremost and the other reversed. One would run a natural and easy race, the other would back round the course. The difference would not be limited to the place of the head, but would extend to the bend of the legs and the whole structure of the animal, which would not be conducive to speed in that direction. An imperfect perception of this difficulty has led some of the leaders of the Democratic Party to form a plan for ingrafting another head on the haunches. Looking around for heads with a forward vision they have named some excellent heads. Their impression seems to be that it is not the animal which runs the race, but its head. The head of Mr. Chief Justice CHASE, and one or two other grand heads, have been mentioned. I would myself not choose such a place for any of the heads referred to. But it would be a sight to see. In ancient times they had pictures and statues of animals called Centaurs, consisting of a human neck and head on the body of a beast. But the head was always where the head of the animal should be. I have no recollection of seeing or hearing of a Centaur with a human head engrafted on the haunches of the animal. They had, in those early times, respect for human heads. Notwithstanding our Democratic managers are disposed to try the experiment, no one outside of their circle of hallucination would expect it to make a difference in the result of the race. The party would still be seen backing down to posterity, always presenting itself stern foremost. The Democratic Party has been useless to the country for many years. It has given the country no valuable advice. It has not even well performed the duties of an opposition party. When the Republican Party commits blunders and neglects its work, the Democratic Party has shown itself thoroughly incapable of taking advantage of the occasion, for itself or for the country. Instead of facing the future and offering to do what the Republican Party ought to do on such occasions, it seizes the opportunity for a backward leap. Nothing can exceed the ludicrous solemnity of its surprise when it discovers, as it always does, that the leap has increased instead of diminishing the distance between itself and success. Its continued existence is, moreover, a prolonged public mischief. Having stood the friend of slavery, it assumes to interpret the feelings and purposes of the opponents of slavery to the people of the South. It interprets them unfavorably. Among the causes chiefly instrumental in prolonging bad feeling between the North and the South, the Democratic organization is by far the most pernicious. The fatuity of Southern leaders is conspicuous in the fact that they study the purposes of the people of the North only through this channel—blind leading the blind. This worn out sectional controversy is now the only life of that party. Like a babe, with no source of nourishment but the breast of a dead mother, its fate cannot long be delayed. Mrs. Quickley's description of the death of Falstaff will soon be applicable: "Now I, to comfort him, bid him 'a should not think of God. I hoped there was no need to trouble himself with any such thoughts yet. So 'a bade me lay more clothes on his feet. I put my hand into the bed and felt them, and they were as cold as any stone. Then I felt to his knees, and so upward, and upward, and upward, and all was as cold as any stone."

The remainder of Mr. PERRY's speech was devoted to a careful and ingenious review of the questions of civil service reform, internal taxes, and Customs duties and free trade. It is evident, from his expressions, that he rather confides in the good intent and sound sense of the people than in any precise theories.

THE INDIANS.

Tragic End of "Standing Buffalo Bull," a Santee Chief—He Goes to Battle Courting Death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following has been received at the Indian Bureau:

FORT BROWNING, Montana Territory, MILK RIVER AGENCY, June 20, 1871.

Col. J. A. Viall, Superintendent Indian Affairs, Helena, Montana Territory:

SIR: I have the honor to report that STANDING BUFFALO, Chief of the band of Santee Sioux who came to this agency early in May last, and with whom I arranged terms of amity and friendship, was killed in a battle with the Gros Ventre and Upper Assiniboine Indians on the 5th inst. I have visited and talked with the parties engaged in the conflict on both sides, and learn the following particulars: A war party of Yanctons came up from MEDICINE BEAR's camp, a large camp of hostile Yancton Sioux, spoken of in my letter to Hon. Commissioner PARKER, dated May 17, 1871, to the encampment of STANDING BUFFALO, and urged him to join them in a raid on the Gros Ventres. They talked over the matter two days, and offered STANDING BUFFALO four horses and other presents if he would join them and lead the party; but he refused, stating that he had pledged his word to me that he and none of his people would go to war. The Yanctons abused and derided him, and finally told him he was a coward and no Chief if he listened to the whites and refused to lead them to war. At last STANDING BUFFALO became wild with rage and excitement, and declared he would go to war, but he would go to die. He then made disposition of all his horses, property and other effects, giving everything away to relatives and friends; counseled his brother and son and the head men of his tribe to listen when I talked to them, and to abide faithfully by the terms they had made; that he would never return; would die in battle. He started out and met a large party of Gros Ventres and Assiniboines, far superior to his own in number, on a plain, and charged them. He dashed into their midst himself on his horse, and, without firing a shot, began striking the enemy with his "coo-stick." He was hit with about thirty shots and fell. As soon as I heard of the conflict, I visited both camps and the battle-field, and succeeded in making peace between them. Eighteen were killed on both sides, and about the same number wounded. The Santees blamed the Yanctons for the loss of their Chief, and a very bitter feeling prevailed between them, which resulted in a split in the camp. Those who favored the war, and were not disposed to abide by the terms they had made with me, were driven away, and went below to join MEDICINE BEAR's band on Milk River, forty miles below the agency. The Gros Ventres and Assiniboines acted on the defensive, and did not desire to continue the conflict if the Sioux would let them alone. I brought the Santees to the agency, and removed them across Milk River, to the north side. All appeals to them to go back to the lower country and their old agencies are entirely unavailing. They are determined to remain on Milk River; and I am now confident they desire peace with us, and that they will behave themselves by fair and liberal treatment on our part. From what I can learn of the former history of these people from themselves and other Indians, it appears STANDING BUFFALO was engaged in the outbreak in Minnesota nine years ago, and after the war he led his people across into the British Possessions, where he remained several years. During the last five or six years he has ranged in north-eastern Montana, generally on the Missouri River. Individuals and families from reservations and other bands have joined him at various times and become absorbed in his tribe. Many of his people have died from wars and famine, but they are numerically stronger than when they left Minnesota. He was called by the people TAH-TONGA-BE-SHA (Standing Buffalo Bull.) This is the first agency he had come to and the first place he had made since leaving Minnesota in 1862.

The depredations committed along the Missouri River for several years past, charged to this band, were mostly done by MEDICINE BEAR and the bad ones in this camp, which have now been expelled. The Santees were determined to have the remains of their late Chief, and on the 13th inst. had organized a party of about 500 warriors to proceed to the battle-field to obtain them. Knowing, if this was done, the war would be renewed, and would be very likely to result in depredations and attacks upon whites, I dissuaded them from it by pledging myself if they would abandon the project, I would procure the bones myself before Winter set in, and inter them at the agency. In order to redeem this pledge I procured the services of an Assiniboine who was in the fight to go with me to the battle-field and point out the remains of the Chief, which were found to be in such a state of decomposition as to preclude immediate removal; but I have assured them I will redeem the pledge within the time specified. I was compelled to give the Assiniboine guide a horse, as I could not procure his services without it. After a thorough investigation of this affair I am fully convinced this chief, STANDING BUFFALO, went to war courting death, because he was resolved to maintain peace with the whites and abide faithfully by the terms he had made with me, and was unable to control the Yanctons and some of his own warriors or prevent them from violating the compact. Since their first arrival at the agency, the Santees have been joined by a portion of their people under WHITE HAT, numbering seventy-two lodges; and eighteen lodges have left the camp and joined the Yanctons, which leaves at the present time 214 lodges, or about 2,512 souls in the camp. I desire to call your attention to the urgent necessity of making some provision for these people. Supplies should be furnished them and they should have annuities the coming Winter. If they are now provided for and taken care of, I feel like answering positively for their good behavior; also, if we maintain our peaceful relations with them, it will have a great influence in bringing about a reconciliation with the Yanctons and other hostile Sioux. MEDICINE BEAR's camp numbers about 500 lodges, and ranges from forty miles below the Agency to the mouth of Milk River. Below there and between the mouth of Milk River and the Yellowstone River is the country of the formidable SITTING BULL's tribe of Sioux, supposed to contain 1,000 lodges.

I respectfully ask for instructions in reference to the manner of dealing with the Santees and other Sioux on Milk River, and beg to state that the matter is important alike to the Department, the Indians, and the whites. I should state that the locality of the battle where STANDING BULL fell, is near Box Elder Creek, a southern tributary of Milk River, at the base of the Bear's Paw Mountain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
(Signed.) A. J. SIMMONS,
United States Special Indian Agent, Milk River Agency.

Probable Death of a Desperado.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—ARTHUR GUERIN, a well-known desperate character of this city, while creating a disturbance in the Criminal Court today, was ordered out by Judge ABEL WHITE, and in being removed was shot and mortally wounded by Chief Sheriff JAMES D. HOUSTON. The Sheriff immediately surrendered himself, and he was remitted to jail. A colored boy was hit by a stray shot in the leg, but not seriously injured. GUERIN, in 1868, killed a colored man, and in 1869 he killed Special Officer HENNESSY. It is believed GUERIN will die before morning.

The University Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The University Convention today, conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature on TYLER LEWIS, LL.D., of Union College, and WM. D. WILSON, LL.D., of Cornell University. On motion of SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, a resolution was adopted expressive of the deep sense of the importance of the study of the Latin and Greek classics, not only as a matter of culture and mental discipline, but as subsidiary to the more successful prosecution of other studies of a purely scientific character. The Chancellor announced the following Executive Committee for 1871-72: Prof. WILLIAM D. WILSON, D.D., LL.D., Cornell University; Warden ROBERT B. FAIRBAIRN, D.D., St. Stephen's College; President JOSEPH SHEA, St. John's College; Vice-Principal WILLIAM J. MILNE, A.B., Brockport Normal School; Principal SAMUEL D. BARR, A.M., Penn Yan Academy; Principal JONATHAN TENNY, A.M., Oswego Free Academy; Principal T. NEWTON WILSON, A.M. Troy Academy.

Several papers were then discussed, and the Convocation adjourned *sine die*.

KUKLUX.

Additional Arrests in Kentucky—Payne's Testimony—Witnesses to go to Washington.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—Deputy United States Marshal WYATT, today, brought in four prisoners from the vicinity of the late alleged Kuklux outrages in Estill County. Among them was Capt. BRUCE THOMAS. It is said the witness PAYNE, who recently gave State's evidence in regard to the Kuklux organization, was Captain of one of the companies engaged in the outrages. THOMAS claims that PAYNE's evidence is the result of a conspiracy on the part of the managers of the Estill Furnace. The other three prisoners are charged with whipping a white woman in Powell County. They have an examination before the United States Commissioners to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 3.—Col. WHIPPLE the suspended United States District Attorney who recently returned from Washington, authorizes a contradiction of the statement that he had been summoned before the Kuklux Committee. He had no intimation, until his return, that his testimony was desired. He has written the Committee to inform them of his readiness to appear before them at any time. Gen. CATTERSON, the suspended Marshal, would promptly respond to a similar summons.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen slightly, after having risen Wednesday night on the Atlantic coast, and on the Gulf and lower lakes. The pressure is quite low from New-York to Lake Huron, but the area of lowest barometer is north of Nebraska. The temperature has risen but slightly on the South Atlantic. Light south-west winds have prevailed on the Atlantic coast, and have been very generally reported from the Lakes. Partially cloudy and clear weather has prevailed from Virginia to Arkansas, and southward, as also north-eastward to Maine. Cloudy and threatening weather has prevailed from Ohio to Lake Ontario and now extends eastward to Maryland. Local storms are reported from southern Illinois Thursday evening.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer will probably continue from Lake Huron eastward to New-England, attended with local storms and cloudy weather. Partially cloudy and clear weather, with rising temperature, is probable for Friday from Lake Erie and Iowa and southward to the Gulf. Cloudy weather, without rain, will probably be experienced on the middle Atlantic and the upper lakes.

The North Carolina Convention Probably Called.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 3.—The election returns received up to 12 o'clock to-night indicate that the Convention is called by a small majority, but it is impossible to say with certainty how the State has voted. At Raleigh the Conservatives gain over 300 votes on last election. The *Star* estimates that the Convention is called by 2,500 majority.

A SAD AFFAIR.

Suicide of a Beautiful Young Lady in Washington—A Disappointment in Love.

The telegraph has already stated that Miss LAURA SHANKS, a native of St. Mary's County, Maryland, but for the past year a resident of South Washington, where she was regarded as the most beautiful woman in that part of the city, if not in the District of Columbia, committed suicide Monday evening, by taking laudanum, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. PARKINSON, No. 361 Tenth-street, South Washington, nearly opposite Ryland Chapel, in Washington City. The *Star* of Tuesday evening says:

For some days past the unfortunate girl seemed to have lost her usual cheerfulness of disposition, and had no appetite, but was not considered ill, mentally or physically. Monday she assisted her sister in some household duties and immediately afterward retired to her own room, which she did not leave during the entire day. Mrs. PARKINSON called her several times during the day and evening to come down and take something to eat, but she declined. About 9 o'clock Monday evening Mrs. PARKINSON took some supper to her room, and tried hard to induce her to eat, but she still declined, saying she would perhaps feel better in the morning. Mrs. PARKINSON then left her. Her brother, Mr MAURICE SHANKS, who is a conductor on the street-cars, arrived home about 11½ o'clock P. M., and when he reached the head of the stairs, near her room, heard her groan, and called to her, but, not receiving an answer, he called to others of the family, and going into the room they found her in a stupor. Dr. HAMMETT was sent for, and did all he could to restore her to consciousness, but without success, as death ensued about 12½ o'clock. An empty two-ounce vial, labelled "Laudanum; poison," from Dr. ROWLAND's drug-store, was found in the bed, and at the head, between the mattress and pillow, a goblet was found, discolored by the drug.

There was also found in the bed a small box, directed to JOSEPH ALLSTON, Great Mills, St. Mary's County, Md., in which were a locket and three small shirt-bosom studs, and the following note:

MY DEAR LITTLE DARLING: I cannot live away from you any longer. The world is so cold and dreary without you; and I have reason to believe, darling, that you are false.
Your heart-broken LAURA.

Another note, directed to her sister, Mrs. PARKINSON, was found under her, reading as follows:

"MOLLIE, please send this box to JOE. Don't think he has treated me unkindly because I have done this. My dear sister, I only wish there was some way I could repay you for your kindness to me since I have been with you, but you will be rewarded for it in the next world.
Your attached sister, LAURA.
Please send the box by the first opportunity. * * Give my prayer-book to CARRIE. Tell her that it is all that I had to leave her for a keepsake. [Here follows three lines obliterated by pencil.] MOLLIE, please don't let the doctors touch me. If I had wanted to live I would not have taken the laudanum.
Your devoted sister, LAURA.

The deceased was an orphan girl, a native of St. Mary's County, Maryland. She was about twenty-one years of age, and as amiable as she was beautiful. The young man, whose address appears on the box, is a resident of the neighborhood where she was born and raised, and it was generally believed that they were engaged to be married, as it was noticed a short time after one of his visits, some months since, that she wore an engagement ring. About two weeks ago Mrs. PARKINSON received a letter from the neighborhood of Great Mills, in which it was stated that ALLSTON was flirting with one girl and courting another, and that he was making preparations to marry a young lady of that vicinity in August. The family strove to keep the contents of the letter from being known to LAURA, fearing that she would take her disappointment too much to heart. ALLSTON came to the city about the 21st of July, and remained here until last Saturday, during which time he visited her frequently, and as far as was known, they were on very good terms until Saturday, and from the fact that after that day the engagement ring was not seen on her finger, it is believed that the engagement was broken. After he left she seemed to lose all interest in the affairs of this world, and refused, up to the hour of her death, all food or nourishment.

Interesting to Druggists.

An apothecary in one of the interior counties of New-York has been sued for damages by the husband of a woman to whom he sold laudanum to be used as a beverage, and the Supreme Court has decided that the suit can be maintained. The plaintiff avers that the apothecary supplied his wife with the narcotic day by day for six months, knowing the use she made of it, and that he was put to great expense in repairing the injury thus occasioned to her bodily and mental health. The case is so similar to that of the liquor seller supplying liquor to a habitual drunkard, that if the decision of the Court is maintained by the Court of Appeals we may expect numerous suits by wives and husbands whose domestic happiness has been ruined by excessive drinking against the immediate authors of the injury.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A System of Land-Warrant Swindling Broken Up.

A Point of Interest in Corporation Land Patents—Citizenship of the Corporators Necessary—Two Official Appointments—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A neat little speculation has been going on for some time in the matter of military bounty land warrants, which a circular from the General Land Office today will put an end to. Parties having filed claims for warrants would be informed by some person whom they supposed to have the means of learning in the Department, or in some way, at any rate, they would be impressed with the belief that there was little chance of their claim being allowed. The way being thus paved for a good bargain, the applicant would be induced to make an assignment of his warrant in advance of its issue, with the date blank, to be filled up when the warrant had been obtained, the price paid being insignificant, of course, on account of the pretended risk. It is, moreover, not unlikely that the purchasers had information in advance of the probable success of the application in any particular case which they entered upon. It is not known how extensively this fraud has been practiced nor how many claimants have been thus swindled. The circular of Commissioner DRUMMOND to Registers and Receivers says:

"In view of the statements that have reached this office, to the effect that assignments are frequently obtained from parties entitled to military bounty land warrants, and in blank as to date, but, in fact, prior to the issuing of the warrant, and it having been represented that this practice is used to the detriment of such claimants in inducing them to dispose of their rights under the law to designing men for a merely nominal sum, it is deemed best to return to the original regulations governing the assignment of warrants, and to require before acceptance in payment for lands that in all assigned warrants the assignment should be made in whole or in part upon the back of the warrant assigned. Should it be found necessary in any case to write the entire assignment on separate paper, which can only occur when prior assignments have entirely filled the blank space on the warrant, it must be so attached as to show unmistakably that the warrant assigned was in the hands of the party making the assignment. In such cases the signature of the assigner must be made in the presence of the officer before whom it is acknowledged, who must certify, as in the form hereafter shown, that the same was made in his presence, and that the warrant was in the possession of the assignor at that time. The same requirement herein set forth must be observed relative to powers of attorney. It is not intended, however, that these regulations shall apply to cases where the warrants have heretofore been approved by the Commissioner, and which may not have been located."

ARE CORPORATIONS CITIZENS?

An interesting question came up in the New-Idria case in regard to the right of corporations to become possessed of public lands without the citizenship of the individual corporators being proved. Under the ruling of Mr. WILSON, in the Land Office, corporations had been treated as citizens, and in lieu of the ordinary proofs of citizenship they were allowed to file evidence of their lawful incorporation. Solicitor SMITH held that this practice was not lawful, and moreover it might defeat the very purpose of the law to prevent unnaturalized foreigners from becoming owners of the public lands, because they could secure them in violation of law by simply forming corporations under general or special State laws. This was one of the points against the issue of the patent to the New-Idria Company. Commissioner DRUMMOND, of the Land Office, had come upon the same difficulty in connection with the business of his office, and, consulting with the Solicitor, found they had both reached the same conclusion independently. No more land patents, therefore, will issue to corporations till evidence of the citizenship or intention to become citizens of the individual members has been filed.

A DIFFERENT THING ALTOGETHER.

In some manner there was a mistake made in the list of appointments published a day or two ago, in regard to the names of J. G. MCCALLUM and WALES HUBBARD, as Land Registers, the former at Sacramento, and the latter in Idaho. Instead of being appointed, HUBBARD was suspended, because he had not reported for several months, and MCCALLUM has held the office several years, and he will probably be soon removed for cause, and a successor appointed.

THE GRANITE CONTRACTS.

The stone cutting for the new State Department has been contracted for with the same Company which is cutting the stone for the Post-office buildings at New-York and Boston, and on the same terms and with the same conditions agreed upon in those two contracts. After a careful investigation the Secretary of State decided that the interests of the Government would be best served by making the contract in this way.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

Hon. D. W. ALVORD, formerly a lawyer of note at Greenfield, Mass., and afterward a Collector of Internal Revenue, died at his farm near Falls Church, Va., this morning. Mr. J. W. JONES, stationery clerk of the United States Senate, was taken suddenly ill at the Capitol yesterday afternoon and died there at 12 o'clock last night. This is the second sudden death in the Capitol in a few months.

THE DISTRICT INJUNCTION.

CALEB CUSHING is expected to make his plea for the District Government in the injunction case to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TUGS COALING FROM THEIR TOWS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a letter concerning the practice of tug-boats coaling from vessels they may have in tow, decides that it would be setting a dangerous precedent, generally, to allow tug-boats to coal from vessels they have in tow. Every tug-boat should have a full supply of coal before leaving port, in order to enable her to perform any ordinary trip without fear of running short. If, however, from stress of weather, or any other cause, fresh coal is needed, and she is unable to go to a coaling-station, she may obtain a supply from the vessel towed; but the facts must be reported, accompanied by an affidavit that she started fully supplied.

The Wharton Case—A Defense of the Accused.

The Baltimore *Gazette* publishes two letters, one from Mrs. J. C. NEILSON, an intimate friend of Mrs. WHARTON's, and the other from her daughter, Miss ROSA NEILSON, which are intended to rebut the assertions made in the letter of Mrs. EDWARD WHARTON, published some days since, in which she charges Mrs. HENRY WHARTON with poisoning her husband (Major EDWARD WHARTON) and her daughter. Commenting upon these, the Baltimore *American* says:

"The statements of Mrs. NEILSON and her daughter are to the effect that Mrs. EDWARD WHARTON is a frantic, weak-minded woman; that she spent considerable time at Mrs. HENRY WHARTON's house after her husband's decease; that the family were very glad when she left; that she always spoke of Mrs. HENRY WHARTON in terms of the highest respect when talking to Mrs. NEILSON and Miss NEILSON, and that she never mentioned to them that she had the least suspicion that her husband and daughter had been poisoned. Mrs. EDWARD WHARTON's letter, dated North Conway, was evidently written under great mental excitement, but what sorrows or physical sufferings induced that frame of mind cannot now be known. It will be remembered that in her letter she accuses Mrs. HENRY WHARTON of attempting to poison her. If Mrs. NEILSON and Miss NEILSON had made some statement as to what kind of a person Mrs. EDWARD WHARTON was before her husband and daughter died, and before she suspected that she herself had been poisoned, it would have made their defense of Mrs. HENRY WHARTON more satisfactory."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At the Schutzenfest in Washington, on Wednesday, CHARLES OSSINGER had just finished loading a cannon, and had his hand over the muzzle, when the gunner exploded the charge, tearing OSSINGER's right hand into fragments, and blowing the powder into his face and eyes.

The following is a statement of the warrants drawn on the Treasury Department during July: War, $5,015,989 99; Navy, $1,788,298 42; Indian and pensions, $[illegible]; Civil and miscellaneous, $3,581,087 66; total, $[illegible] 95. This does not include payments on account of the principal or interest of the public debt.

A fire yesterday in Louisville, Ky., destroyed THOMAS MERKLES' bolt factory, J. J. HARE's pump, block and tackle works, GEORGE SCOTT's pump and block factory, MCDONOUGH's boarding-house, and JOHN SIMM's lumber-yard. Loss not ascertained. HARE's loss is fully $25,000.

Mrs. LAKE, who was shot by Mrs. SAVIERS at Stockton, Cal., died on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. SAVIERS appears to be nearly insane, and had been ill for a long time. Mrs. LAKE was *enceinte*. SAVIERS is agent for the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company at Stockton.

Deputy Commissioner GIVEN, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, left for New-York last night for the purpose of investigating the numerous questions that have arisen here under the recent rulings of the Department relative to compound liquors, bitters, &c.

Information received at the Internal Revenue Bureau shows that the grain distillation in California will be short this season, owing to the diminution of the wheat crops. That State is now supplied with highwines principally from Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska.

ANSEL M. BRIGHAM, a grocer, of Starksville, Herkimer County, was brought before Commissioner FROTHINGHAM, in Albany, today, and held to bail on a charge of fraudulently disposing of a stock of goods to his wife, which he had purchased on credit.

GEO. HULL, a farmer, near McConnellsburg, Penn., while digging a well fell a distance of twenty feet to the bottom, and died before he could be rescued. He was overcome by the foul air. He leaves a wife and six small children.

Personal property of the Iron Mountain Railroad has been seized at St. Louis, for nonpayment of taxes, consisting of thirteen locomotives, two passenger and one baggage car, which will be sold Aug. 17, to satisfy a demand for $33,000.

The Red Stockings, of Boston, and the Haymakers, of Troy, played a championship match in Troy yesterday. The game was closely contested, each club having its full nine out, and resulted in favor of the Haymakers by a score of 13 to 12. Runs earned, 3 each.

Senator SHERMAN, on 'Change in Cincinnati, yesterday, made a few remarks, in which he intimated that the tax on spirits would be simplified the coming session of Congress, so as to make but one tax.

CHARLES DAVENPORT arrived in Bath, Me., yesterday, with $13,000 in railroad and other bonds, being the portion allotted the Orphans' Home in that city, under the will of the late HORATIO WARD, of England.

The game of base-ball yesterday between the Mutuals, of New-York, and Forest Citys, of Cleveland, at the latter place, was stopped at the middle of the sixth inning by rain. The score then stood: Forest City, 10; Mutual, 5.

It is believed in New-Orleans that there will be serious trouble at the Republican Convention, which meets there on the 9th inst., owing to the bitter feeling between the leaders and partisans of the Dunn and Warmouth factions.

In the Dental Convention, at White Sulphur Springs, Dr. HARRIMAN, of Boston, read a paper on the formation of teeth, showing them to be fibrous. The views expressed caused some surprise and considerable comment.

It is stated that the Governor-General of Canada will issue a proclamation warning Her Majesty's subjects against participating in any expeditions to Cuba for the purpose of aiding the rebels on the island.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued an order to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York calling in $1,750,000 of the three per cent. certificates. The interest thereon, under the order, will cease on the 30th of September.

The saw and pattern shop of W. H. WILCOX, at Peekskill, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Loss, $20,000. No insurance.

The survey of the Nansemond and Elizabeth rivers, under the direction of Capt. C. B. PHILLIPS, United States Engineer Corps, has been commenced and will occupy two months.

Col. H. J. HILL, Governor of Newfoundland, was married at Halifax, yesterday, to LOUISA GORDON SHIELL, daughter of the late Chief-Justice SHIELL, of Antigua, West Indies.

Boats are practicing in Halifax harbor for the races. Three Nova Scotian boats will compete for the $3,000 prize. The Tangier crew are the present favorites.

On Wednesday night, at Springfield, Ohio, in a game of billiards for the championship of Ohio and Indiana and a purse, HARRY CHOATE beat JACOB GARRETT thirty points in 1,200.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived in Oswego on Wednesday evening, and visited Fort Ontario yesterday morning. He left at 3½ P. M. for Syracuse, and will go thence to Washington.

A train of empty freight cars ran through an open draw at Newcastle Junction, Del., on the Delaware River, yesterday morning, during a thick fog. No person was injured.

A boat-race took place, yesterday, at Fortress Monroe, between the Potomac Club, of Washington, and the Undines, of Norfolk, Va., the former proving victorious.

The evidence for the defense was all in yesterday forenoon in the Boylston Bank robbery case in Boston, and the arguments were heard in the afternoon.

Policeman BENNETT, of New-Orleans, while walking his beat at 2 o'clock yesterday morning was shot, and probably fatally wounded, by two men, supposed to be burglars.

In the Fourth Ward, Wilmington, N. C., the Conservatives have a gain of twelve. The election passed off quietly. In the Second Ward the Conservatives gained seventeen.

JOHN THOMAS, one of the convicts who escaped from Eastern Penitentiary recently, was captured at Harrisburg yesterday, and taken to Philadelphia.

The British Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran telegraphs to the Foreign Office that the famine in Persia is over, but that provisions are still at an exorbitant price.

The body of a man was found seven miles from Ogden, Utah, on Thursday. He was thrown from his horse and dragged some distance.

SETH SLATER has been designated to perform the duties of Register of the Land Office at Lewiston, Idaho, *vice* HUBBARD.

The celebration of negro emancipation took place in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 2d inst., and was the largest ever seen there.

The Governor of Jamaica has annulled the contract with the Pacific Mail steamers to stop at Kingston.

It was rumored in Port-au-Prince, July 13, that Gen. LUPERON was marching against Cape Haytien, and trouble was anticipated.

The steamer *Hornet* was preparing to leave Port-au-Prince at the latest advices. The Spanish war-vessels were watching her closely.

The Illinois State Democratic Central Committee yesterday decided to hold a State Convention at Springfield, Oct. 4.

The Fall meeting of the Blood Horse Association will be held in Springfield, Ill., Sept. 12, 13 and 14.

The regular annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F. of Massachusetts began in Boston yesterday.

Three deaths from small-pox occurred recently in Salt Lake City, and many rumors are current regarding the disease.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Baltimore Unity of Odd Fellows is now sitting in Toronto.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and wife and Sir FRANCIS HINCKS are on the way to Riviere du Loup.

The fire in East Boston, on Wednesday night, nearly destroyed the new Lyman Schoolhouse, which cost the city over $114,000.

The Treasury Department is promptly supplying all orders for whisky, beer and tobacco stamps of the old series.

EDWARD LAWRENCE, a carpenter, of Nashua, fell from a building in Boston yesterday, and was killed.

J. B. KIMBALL's lumber store-house, containing $9,000 worth of finished work, in East Boston, was burned on Tuesday night.

The PRINCE OF WALES will be Provisional Grand Master of the Dublin Freemasons.

The Orangemen and Catholics are preparing for a row at Londonderry on the 12th August.

Mrs. LORRING, of La Cyghe, Kansas, took her two-year old child, July 29, to the woods skirting the town and choked the child to death by cramming rags down its throat, and then strangled herself by tying a rag around her throat. The child had been ill and the mother had become deranged watching it.

THE HALIFAX REGATTA.

Programme of the Races—The International Boat Race—An Interesting Struggle Expected.

The programme for the Halifax regatta, which is to take place on the 29th, 30th and 31st inst., is an extensive one, as will be seen by the following details.

The events to come off number not less than twenty-nine, and the aggregate value of the prizes to be competed for is over $6,000 in actual cash, besides a number of silver cups, watches, barometers, marine glasses, &c. On the first day twenty-seven of the contests on the list come off, the principal prizes offered being for Nova Scotian coasting and fishing vessels, and for yachts, racing whalers, &c. The great race of the occasion comes off on the second day, Aug. 30. This is a four-oared race for the championship of the world over a six-mile course, for a prize of $3,000, the second boat to save her entrance of $100, provided four boats start. The first Nova Scotia crew will also take a Provincial Government prize of $250. The race is to come off about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. On the third day there will be a champion scull race, open to the world, with prizes attached of $500 for the first boat, and $100 for the second, the third to save her entrance money of $20, provided five boats start. Entries for all the races must be made with the Secretary of the Club, Mr. ALEX. W. SCOTT, by the 15th August at the latest. New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be well represented at these races, crews being already in training. England and United States oarsmen will also put in an appearance.

A Political Trick Twenty Years Ago.

On Monday closed the twenty-second year during which CHAUNCEY DEXTER, now train-starter at the Union Depot in Albany, has been in the employ of the New-York Central Railroad Company. Alluding to him, the Albany *Times* speaks thus:

Improbable as such a statement may appear, it is nevertheless true, that during that period, "Doctor," as he is familiarly known, has never missed a train, but has been punctually on hand upon every arrival and departure of the cars during the day, and his strong, cheery voice has directed many thousand passengers in the right direction. "This way for the Hudson River cars!" shouts Mr. DEXTER, more than a hundred times a day, and the sound of his voice has become as familiar to the traveler as "household words." Queer stories he can tell about the traveling days of more than twenty years ago, when there were no railroads running to Albany, and stages brought passengers from beyond Schenectady to the boats at the foot of State-street. Then, says DEXTER, the boats generally left here at noon-time and arrived in New-York the next morning, and the excitement of opposition between them was much stronger than it is at present. These were the times when electioneering was carried on in a lively manner. THURLOW WEED and the senior Mr. CASSIDY were the great politicians of Albany in those days, and all manner of strategy was used by each to gain the success of his party ticket. "I recollect one time," says the "doctor," "that THURLOW WEED engaged me to do some electioneering work for him, and $400 was handed me for the purpose, with the promise that more should be forthcoming if necessary. Election day was close at hand, so that I had to set to work lively; well, I went around town and hired all the men of the opposing party I could get to do some work on a boat that lay down the river. We were to go down one evening, do what there was to be done and return the next morning (election day) so that they would be in Albany to vote certain. There were about 200 men went down with me, and not one but that I knew was our political opponent. After our work was completed on the old boat, we started for home early the next morning, but just this side of Castleton the big tub that we were on got aground somehow or another. The men were all anxious to get home, but the boat was fast in the mud, although the captain told us that the tide would change in a few hours, and we would be in Albany early in the afternoon, in good season to vote. I raved at our ill-luck as loud as the rest of them, but that was all any of us could do. Just after dinner the captain started his boat, but we seemed to get stuck worse, and as the men appeared to get suspicious of me, I went up to the captain and abused him as loudly as I could; finally we got off, and I begged the captain to make all the haste he could to Albany. This he appeared to do, but didn't, and after a great deal of apparent pushing, we arrived in the city just half an hour after the polls were closed, and the result was that our man was elected by a little over a hundred majority. There was some tall swearing at the absence of these men, and of course the joke was out soon after this, and for a few days I had to keep quite shady." Other stories are told of Mr. DEXTER, showing that sharp political tricks were frequent in those days; in fact he says: "Pshaw! they don't know how to electioneer now-a-days; the boys of twenty years ago could show them how to do it." But the "doctor" has given up politics many years, and now his whole time and attention is devoted to showing passengers: "This way to the cars!" He tells, with a great deal of pride, about his close attention to business, and says, what is probably true, that there was hardly ever a man but himself in the world who for twenty years never missed a day at work or has never been absent from the departure of a train. Mr. DEXTER is seventy years old, but does not look a day over fifty; his short, stout figure, black hair and healthy bright eye, make the man appear twenty years younger than he is.

Soldiers of the War of 1812—Survivors in Western New-York.

The United States Pension Agent at Canandaigua has supplied the subjoined list of surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, residing west of Genessee River, to whom certificates of pension have been issued under the late act of Congress, with their places of residence:

Cordilla Green, Oak Orchard, N. Y.; Abraham Lyons, Cowlesville, N. Y.; Luke M. Fox, South Byron, N. Y.; David Finch, Warsaw, N. Y.; David Fargo, Rawson, N. Y.; Henry Innes, Batavia, N. Y.; Ebenezer Dustin, Jamestown, N. Y.; David Ely, West Rush, N. Y.; Calvin Doty, Nunda, N. Y.; Robert Dickson, Johnson's Creek, N. Y.; Zephaniah Clarke, Albion, N. Y.; Samuel Lewis, Albion, N. Y.; Frederick L. Badger, Alleghany, N. Y.; Daniel H. Bissel, Genesee, N. Y.; Allen Perry, Knowlesville, N. Y.; Chas. Patterson, Olio, Genesee County, N. Y.; James A. Tice, Ridge Road, N. Y.; William Wheaton, Gowport, N. Y.; Beloste Bunnell, Lockport, N. Y.; Ease Warren, Warren's Corners, N. Y.; Orange Hayden, Lockport, N. Y.; Adam Orego, Albion, N. Y.; Heman J. Redfield, Batavia, N. Y.; William C. Johnson, Lockport, N. Y.

In all twenty-four only. Commenting upon this list, the Batavia *Spirit of the Times* says:

"The whole number of pensions issued to soldiers of the war of 1812, to July 14th ult., is 1,079, although it is understood there are many thousands of applicants whose cases have not yet been considered. Most of the applicants are very old men, few if any under eighty years of age. Death has made sad havoc with them. We are informed that of a rifle company formed in Canandaigua in 1812, and of which NATHAN PARKE was Captain, JARED WILSON Lieutenant, and GEO. H. BOUGHTON, Ensign, and HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Orderly Sergeant, Mr. REDFIELD, of this village, is the only survivor. These young men were at the time, or had been, students at law in the office of the late JOHN C. SPENCER, of that village. They raised a company of young men from Ontario County. Each member of the company furnished his own uniform—green—and, within a few days after the company was organized, it was ordered to the Niagara frontier and took part in the battle on Queenstown Heights in October, 1812. Of a regiment of mounted men, consisting of five companies, viz.: the company of Capt. JOHN GRIFFIN, of Penn Yan, then Ontario County; of Capt. ASHEL WARNER, of Lima, in the same county; of Capt. JAMES MCCALL, of Allegany County; of Capt. JULIUS RHOADES, of Seneca County, and of Capt. ISAAC WILSON, of Genessee County; of the rank and file of all those companies, it is not believed there are over eight or ten survivors. These companies responded to the proclamation of Gen. HARRISON, and joined him at Fort George, in Upper Canada, in November, 1813, where they were organized into a regiment with other volunteers from Western New-York. The officers of the regiment were Joseph Wilcox, Lieutenant-Colonel; Isaac Wilson, Major; James McNair, Adjutant; Eli Hill, Surgeon; William Shattuck, Quartermaster; Heman J. Redfield, Paymaster; Chauncey L. Sheldon, Surgeon's Mate; Daniel Bryant, Quarter-master Sergeant; of these Jas. Faulkner, of Dansville, and Heman J. Redfield, of this village, are the only survivors.

A Democratic Greeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A life-long Democrat, and one who for years past has been an ardent supporter of Tammany, sends you greeting. Go on with your heroic exposition, and I opine you will not have to wait for the next world for your reward.

J. W. K.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Reduction of the German Army of Occupation.

Another Half Billion of the French Indemnity Paid.

A Motion to Make M. Thiers President for Three Years.

Gigantic Railroad-Bond Swindle in Frankfort.

Queen Victoria to Resume Her Public Duties.

British and American Men-of-War Ashore Near Leghorn.

FRANCE.

Another Half Milliard of the Indemnity Paid—Losses in the Second Siege of Paris—Mont Cenis Tunnel—M. Thiers' Term of Office—Algeria.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—M. POUYER-QUERTIER, Minister of Finance, yesterday completed the payment of another installment of 500,000,000 francs of the indemnity. The German Army of occupation has been reduced to 150,000 men. Marshal MCMAHON reports the total casualties to the Versailles forces in the second siege of Paris at 7,314. Trains for the transportation of passengers and freight will commence to run through the Mont Cenis Tunnel on the 15th of September, when there will be a formal inauguration of the road.

The *Official Journal* of today announces the appointment of the Count DE REMUSAT as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. JULES FAVRE, resigned. The *Siecle* advises the Republicans throughout France to prepare for the elections to the Councils General, which are to be held on the 28th inst. A motion has been made in the Assembly on the part of the Deputies of the Left Centre for the prolongation of the powers of M. THIERS for three years. M. THIERS to be President of the Republic, to which he shall be alone responsible. It is understood the motion is supported by 400 members of the Assembly. The French Post-office authorities are about arranging a money-order system with England and the United States. Two hundred and thirty witnesses have already been subpoenaed to appear before the Court-martial.

The agitation in the Province of Algeria continues, but numerous chiefs of the insurgents in the Subdivision of Laiff have given in their submission to the authorities.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A caucus of the left centre has voted, by a majority of 190 against 5, to make M. THIERS President for two years, and to allow him to choose a Vice-President and a President of the Council, the Ministers to be responsible, but THIERS not. This proposition will be submitted to the Assembly next week.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Privateering—Seclusion of the Queen Deplored—Mr. Gladstone Ascribes it to Ill Health—The Underground Collision.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons this evening, Viscount ENFIELD, of the Foreign Department, denied that negotiations were pending with the United States for the abolition of privateering. Mr. BARTLETT expressed approval of the grant to Prince ARTHUR, but deplored the continued seclusion of the Queen. Mr. GLADSTONE denied that her Majesty was unpopular. He expressed regret at her seclusion, but declared that the Queen was anxious to resume public duties as rapidly as her health permitted.

It appears today that the results of the collision last night on the Metropolitan Underground Railway were at first greatly exaggerated. Only three persons were injured, and they but slightly. The cutter *Vanguard* took the first prize at the Cowes regatta, yesterday.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Austro-German Imperial Meeting—A British and an American Man-of-War Ashore on the Italian Coast—Quiet at Scutari.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says the interview between the Emperors of Germany and Austria will take place at Ischl, not Gastein, as previously announced.

FLORENCE, Aug. 3—The British iron-clad frigate *Warrior* and an American frigate are ashore near Leghorn. A number of small vessels and two station war steamers are engaged in rendering assistance to the disabled men-of-war, and it is hoped they will be got off without serious injury.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that quiet has been restored at Scutari.

A Magnificent Swindle in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A Holland firm has sold, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, bonds of the Rockford and St. Louis Railroad to the value of $9,000,000. The transaction is a swindle. An investigation has been instituted.

The Poisoning Case at Atlantic City.

Our telegraphic columns yesterday gave a brief outline of the wholesale poisoning of guests at the Alhambra Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. It appears that the poisoning occurred on Sunday last. There were 120 guests at the house on Saturday, and there were nearly this number at table on Sunday at dinner. It is supposed that the poison was in the sugar used in the floating island pudding served at the dinner. About fifty guests were rendered very ill by eating the pudding, and some of them returned to the city next day. Others remained, and there are now about fifteen of the poisoned guests in the house. Fifteen of the patients arrived at Camden on Wednesday. They were too sick to sit up, and beds were made upon the seats, and they were thus transported without serious inconvenience. The following is a list of the persons sick from its effects. The proprietor (LEEDS,) wife and one daughter; all the cooks and persons employed in the kitchen, two families near by that ate the same desert, and the following guests: H. Brooke, E. B. Martin, William T. Millick and daughter, T. J. Humphreys, A. L. Vansant, wife and three children, G. W. Bates and son, Mrs. E. S. Reeve, all of Philadelphia; Miss Prints, Reading; Mrs. C. B. Hatch and two children; B. B. Leeds and wife, Salem, N. J.; T. B. Hand and daughter, Philadelphia; C. P. Johnston, D. Focht, Rob't Grist and family, Miss Lizzie Zeun, Mrs. Vogel Bach, the three Misses Willington, Mr. Henry S. Rohrer, his wife and daughter, of Germantown. Mrs. ROHRER was very sick, and had to be brought from Camden to the residence of her husband, at Haines and Morton streets, in a carriage. She is still very sick, but will recover. It was supposed that the sugar was poisoned by the cook, who had been discharged from the Alhambra on Saturday, but returned on Sunday for a short time. The affair of course created great excitement among the guests, and is now being investigated by the proper authorities.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

Letters from Our London and Paris Correspondents.

Interesting Extracts from English and Continental Journals—Details of Recent Telegrams.

The CUNARD steam-ship *Parthia*, which left Liverpool on July 22 and Queenstown on July 23, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those at hand, on Sunday, by the *City of Paris*.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

A Ministerial Coup d'Etat—The Merits of the Case—What Purchase Means—The Abolition of the House of Lords—Statesmanship of the Aristocracy—Among the Lawyers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 22, 1871.

We have just had a Ministerial *coup d'état* of rather a startling kind. On Monday night, or rather the grey dawn of Tuesday morning, the Lords refused to read the Army bill a second time, by 155 to 130 votes. The Government took a couple of days to consider the matter, and on Thursday afternoon announced that they had advised the Queen to abolish the purchase of officers' commissions by a royal warrant, that Her Majesty had—as of course she was bound to do—taken their advice, and that from and after the 1st of November next purchase would be put an end to. The clauses of the Army bill providing for the compensation of officers would remain for the House of Lords to accept or reject as they pleased. There had been previously some rumors that the Government intended to pursue this course, but I do not think either their supporters or their opponents were really prepared for it. It seemed to be one of those things which people talk about rather than do. It was a needlessly strong and violent expedient, and has established a most dangerous precedent. The peculiar circumstances of each of the two great parties in the country render it rather difficult, however, for either to oppose the measure. The Liberals are, of course, obliged to support the Government, and are fully committed to the abolition of purchase, while the Conservatives are very tender on the subject of the royal prerogative, and reluctant to say anything in disparagement of it. Mr. GLADSTONE contends that the warrant abolishing purchase is not an exercise of the prerogative at all, but only an administrative act in the discretion of the Executive. According to the letter he is right, but in the spirit of the constitution, as it is understood now-a-days, he is utterly and flagrantly wrong. In theory the army is still as it once was, in fact at the direct and absolute disposal of the sovereign. The gradual steps by which the power of the sovereign has been transferred to Parliament form one of the most curious and interesting chapters in our constitutional history; but the nominal authority of the monarch over the army is still recognized in all official forms. The Commander-in-chief is appointed by the Queen; the Queen signs all the officers' commissions; the changes in the organization of the army are ratified by royal warrants or orders in council. Within the last few years there was a keen though underhand struggle in regard to the subordination of the Commander-in-chief to the Secretary of War. The end of it was that the private warrant which had been issued making the chief of the forces independent of the Parliamentary Secretary, was cancelled, and another framed in which the former was placed distinctly under the latter. This, however, was only half the battle, for the Commander-in-chief happened to be the Queen's cousin, (it was at one time thought he would have married her,) and the majority of the officers made it a class question, and sided with their Chief. It became quite clear that the administration of the army could never be placed on a satisfactory basis, unless the whole system on which it was officered was altered, and this could only be effected by the abolition of purchase.

WHAT PURCHASE REALLY MEANS.

A great deal of nonsense has been talked about purchase, on one side and the other, but I think I can tell in a few words how it worked. By payment of a certain sum of money, a man (if approved by the military authorities) could buy a commission, hold it just as long as he pleased, and no longer, receiving while he held it good interest on his money in the shape of pay, and being able to sell it when he retired for at least as much as he gave for it. The cost of a commission included two prices—the regulation price paid to the Government, and the over-regulation price paid to the man who went out; and while the former price was fixed, the latter was continually rising, in proportion as the country grew in wealth, and as the number of families who could afford to put out sons in this manner increased. It is quite true that in one sense purchase was not an exclusively aristocratic institution; certainly the army is not exclusively officered by aristocrats—I mean aristocrats by blood. There has been of late years a great rush of the plutocracy into the army. Soap-boilers, cotton-spinners and shoddy folk generally made a point of buying commissions for their sons as a social investment, and in order that they might rub shoulders with the aristocracy, and shine with the reflection of their splendor. Naturally, this class is more aristocratic, in the worst sense of the term, than the aristocrats themselves, and the chiefs at the Horse Guards (as they call the military head-quarters) have taken great care to cultivate the aristocratic spirit of the force. A large proportion of the officers join the army just for a year or two between leaving college and settling down in marriage. It offers them a pleasant lounge, good social station, with *entrée* to the best society where they are quartered, a free and easy kind of life, with plenty of time for sporting and hunting, and just enough professional work to make them fancy they have really something to do. But there is also another class of officers who go into the army as a matter of business, and who find the purchase system very advantageous indeed. As the eldest sons keep going out, the younger sons find the way of promotion open to them, and though they have to buy their way up, still the transaction is a profitable one if an officer remains in the army long enough to rise into the higher ranks where there is no purchase. Thus it is quite true that the system is not exclusively for the advantage either of the aristocracy or the plutocracy; but it is an unwholesome, artificial system, which tends to confuse and corrupt the relations between the army and the country. An officer who can buy and sell out when he chooses, and who, in six cases out of ten has joined his regiment only for a year or two and as a bit of fun, cannot possibly be relied on for genuine work or kept under proper control. The late war opened our eyes to the danger of playing at soldiers. It showed that fighting had become a thoroughly scientific business, and could be successfully carried on only by highly-trained experts. In abolishing purchase, the nation is driven, of course, either to seniority or selection, or a mixture of the two, and there are obvious dangers in each case, but nothing can be worse than the present system, whatever the new one may prove. I think, therefore, there can be no doubt that it was necessary that purchase should be abolished, but there are two grave objections to the manner in which this has been accomplished. In the first place, the abolition of purchase was only one of the things necessary to be done to put the army on a proper footing. Men are wanted—more men and better men—as well as officers, and an efficient system of reserves. But the Government, concentrating their strength on purchase, shelved these other reforms, thus giving the Lords a pretext for saying that their proposals were incomplete, and that they would not approve them until they were properly matured. In the next place, there is an obvious inconsistency in first asking the Lords to consent to the bill and then setting them completely aside and doing the thing without them. If the Crown has a right to abolish purchase, clearly it would have a right of its own accord to establish it if it did not exist, and what an outcry there would be then. The Liberals do not wish to damage the Government by finding fault with them, but a good many of them are seriously alarmed at the use of a purely nominal power as if it were real and legitimate authority.

THE ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In advising Her Majesty to sign this warrant, the Government have not only abolished purchase, but have taken the first step toward abolishing the House of Lords. The only excuse is that the Lords seem to be intent, by the line they are pursuing, on abolishing themselves. The House of Commons can afford to be hard and rigid, because means are provided for casting it into the pot and melting it over again. But there are no means of recasting the House of Lords, and consequently if it will not give way on coming into collision with the Government and the country, either the latter must succumb or the obstructive institution must be thrust aside. Evidently the Lords do not appreciate this essential difference between themselves and the Commons, and it is a most serious and embarrassing question how the independence of the Upper House is to be reconciled with the practical supremacy of the Lower House. Unless the Lords will take the advice of judicious common sense friends like Lord DERBY, and oppose the Commons only when there is reason to believe that the latter do not adequately represent the country, they must expect to be swept away. The question is not whether the abolition of purchase is good or bad, but whether the country has made up its mind that it must go; and if it has thus decided against it, the Lords must yield or take the consequences, which will certainly not be agreeable to themselves.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Such a speech as Lord SALISBURY's on the Army bill makes one despair of the statesmanship of the aristocracy. He is one of England's ablest and most high-minded politicians. In private life he is one of the most simple and unassuming of men. He married a Judge's daughter, without rank or fortune, very much against his father's will; and accommodated himself pleasantly to the small income which the offended Marquis allowed him. In those days he was a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review* as well as to the *Saturday Review*, of which his brother-in-law, Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, is the proprietor. Devoted to science, he spent all his spare time in his laboratory. He would doubtless gladly have devoted himself to this quiet modest life, but his position forced him first into the House of Commons, and then into the House of Lords. His elder brother was blind, and, therefore, the Parliamentary representation of the family fell to him. He had no sooner made his mark in the Lower House, began his apprenticeship to office, and acquired a taste for political life, and an ambition for political distinction, than his father's death, quickly succeeding that of his brother, elevated him to the peerage and buried him alive. The House of Lords, mainly through its own mistaken tactics, is exercising less and less control over public events, and falling more completely out of relation with the country. A man who has his own constituents to think of, and who sits in an assembly where all the other members have also constituencies more or less on their minds, can never get very far astray, either in his language or opinions. But in the House of Lords a Peer can say anything he likes, and it matters so little what he says that he is constantly tempted to take his fling, and say anything that comes into his head. This is the secret of such a vicious kicking out against everybody and everything, as Lord SALISBURY's speech on Monday; but it is impossible not to regret the loss of so much genuine ability and high political spirit to the service of the country.

AMONG THE EMPERORS.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, brother of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived in town. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have gone on a tour through the mining and manufacturing districts. The Emperor has made an extremely favorable impression here, both by his suavity and simplicity of manner and his highly cultivated mind. He is not only, as becomes the descendant of HENRY of BOURBON, much interested in geographical researches, but also in astronomy, and he has had long talks with Mr. LOCKYER and other proficients in that science. At the Jewish synagogue the other day, His Majesty read a Hebrew scroll with ease, and translated it into Latin. The Ex-Emperor is also moving about freely. He has paid a couple of visits to the head-quarters of our artillery at Woolwich, and inspected the batteries and factories very carefully. I hear that, in asking permission to go over the Arsenal, he expressly intimated that he wished to be considered not a mere tourist, but a professional officer—*homme du métier*. The workmen, of their own accord, turned out and cheered him. The Prince Imperial has also been showing himself at Wimbledon Camp, but the Volunteers took very little notice of him. As for the English royal family, the Queen is still at Osborne, where the Imperial Prince of Germany has rejoined his wife; the Prince of WALES is still abroad, but returns in time for that most important business, Goodwood races. The Princess LOUISE has got into a bad state of health, and it is feared her lungs are weak; so she is ordered off to Ischl, in Austria, where they have a special *kur* for that sort of thing. F. J. H.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

The Capital and the Weather—The National Assembly—Obsequies of Auber—M. Ferry's Adventures—A Siege-Day's Reminiscence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 21, 1871.

The heat, after a long spell of cold weather, has suddenly become purgatorial, and yesterday M. GREVY, President of the National Assembly, was asked to dissolve—no, to adjourn—the Chamber, but he said that it would be just as hot to-morrow, so deputies laughed and stuck to their seats. The Chinese Embassy is delighted with the weather. These Celestials appear to have met an old acquaintance. Men who have been long in India never felt anything like it, and wish they could follow SYDNEY SMITH's prescription, and take off their flesh and sit in their bones for the sake of the thorough draft. I met an officer who has seen service in the Persian Gulf, and he was mopping himself. He reminded me of Lady BLESSINGTON saying to a Persian Ambassador in London: "Is it true, Khan, that you worship the sun?" "Yes, and so would your Ladyship were you to see it," was the answer. At the present moment I should certainly prefer some cooler deity to the one adored in the delightful province of the sun, and so would the troops who marched into Paris from Versailles yesterday in the noon-day heat. Before they reached the capital, they were dropping like flies. Why not march at night or early in the morning?

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The heat, though it has not put a stop to the labors of the National Assembly, has determined that body to keep over the petitions, &c., until cooler times. This is a pity, as some of the petitions are really amusing. I hear that there is one from a Sieur LEHETON, proposing to sell the Antilles to the United States for 20,000,000 francs, Corsica to Italy for the same sum, and Pondicherry to England. A madman, of the name of JOLY, offers, for a certain sum of money, to show how drought may be prevented and rain localized. As for the serious business of the Chamber that includes an army bill and the budget. The Finance Minister must have money to meet the liabilities of France, and everyone rebels against paying extra taxes. The Minister is at his wits' end. When the Government asked for two milliards at six per cent. France offered at least three milliards, but the State cannot go on borrowing for ever; it has been borrowing for the last twenty years. However, now that JACQUES BONHOMME, who has so long been investing his money in the funds, is asked to pay, he gets indignant, and every one shows that the burden ought to be borne by some one else. However, M. POUYER-QUERTIER's protectionist budget is not at all popular, and will not be accepted unless greatly modified.

POSTHUMOUS HONORS TO AUBER.

AUBER, the great French composer, whom death so long had spared and who during the Prussian siege looked green and young, has now been laid in the grave. Peace to his ashes. But for the Commune, he might still be among us, driving about in his claret-colored coupé and going everywhere. His funeral was attended by all the notabilities in Paris. The artists of the Opera and members of the Conservatoire sang the Requiem of CHERUBINI, in the Church of the Trinity. Then came a symphony from BEETHOVEN, and AUBER's Benedictus. After the magnificent Agnus Dei of CHERUBINI, the absolution was given, and the cortége being formed, the crowd of mourners followed the coffin to the Cemetery of Montmartre, headed by a military band playing funeral marches. As the procession passed by the Opéra Comique, the artists came forth and placed a crown of natural flowers on the bier. When the coffin was being removed from the hearse, Les Enfants de l'Orphéon, hidden by the tombs, suddenly commenced to sing the prayer from "La Muette de Portici," and, after the curé of the Trinity had pronounced the benediction, M. JULES SIMON made a speech, in which he recalled the virtues and talents of the deceased, who had given them his last *chef d'œuvre* at the age of eighty. ALEXANDRE DUMAS *fils* afterward pronounced an eloquent discourse, which was several times applauded. In giving a sketch of AUBER's life, he defended him against the charge of egotism and not desiring the liabilities of a wife and children. He only found pleasure in work, said DUMAS, and if he had had children they would be weeping for his loss instead of singing over his tomb, as at present. AMBROISE THOMAS, who succeeds AUBER at the Conservatoire, also spoke feelingly of the deceased composer, whose works will live for ever.

M. FERRY'S ADVENTURES.

M. JULES FERRY was made Prefect of the Seine because when M. HAUSSMANN held that post he had made a clever attack upon him; who then so fit to succeed the reconstructor of Paris as M. JULES FERRY? Alas! M. JULES FERRY showed himself a miserable administrator, and as soon as it was possible after the siege he was replaced in accordance with the popular demand. M. JULES FERRY having been removed for incompetency, a shout of indignation was raised when the public learned that he was about to be named Ambassador to the United States. Not having been found fit for the Hotel de Ville he was to be sent to Washington. However, such appointments are not uncommon. When Lord HALIFAX heard that King CHARLES the Second had promoted ROCHESTER to be Lord President because he had shown incapacity as Minister of Finance, he said he had often seen people kicked down, but he had never before seen a man kicked up stairs. This remark of my Lord HALIFAX reminds me of a certain British naval Captain, who certainly defended his frigate with great courage against PAUL JONES, but he lost it, was tried by Court-martial, acquitted, and made a Baronet of. When PAUL JONES heard of the good luck which had befallen his adversary he swore that if ever he met him on the high seas again he'd make an Earl of him. I believe that Sir So and So Something never was raised to the peerage.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE SIEGE.

I dare say that many of your readers have cast an eye on "The Battle of Dorking," giving a description of how England lost her head and was captured by the Germans. I witnessed such a scene of panic here on the second day of the siege, and if the Germans had only known the state of terror and disorder into which they had thrown the capital when they defeated VINOY's troops outside the walls, they would have walked quietly into Paris, and no resistance would have been offered. I give you a short extract, torn from the diary of a naval officer who is publishing his experiences, and I think you will find that it reads like a page from 'The Battle of Dorking:'

"On the 21st October an attack on the Prussian lines, in the direction of the Malmaison, was determined upon, and at the same time a movement of troops on the left bank of the Seine was ordered, so as to mislead the enemy. Toward noon the General, having given the necessary orders, went to the fort of Issy, from where a good view could be obtained of the scene of action. We had hardly passed the *enceinte* when we met a battalion of Mobiles which was to take part in the demonstration. It did not know where to go. Its Colonel had gone back to Paris on private business, and the Captain, who was left in command, knew nothing of the topography of the country where he was to operate. At a short distance from there we saw a General in command of a brigade, which was trying get in the field, and told him in what situation the Mobiles found themselves, but his own embarrassment was as great as theirs. He asked us to show him the road to Châtillon, though he was only a hundred paces from it, and he accepted the services of one of our men to get the battalion of Mobiles into the position assigned to it. The brigade had occupied this locality for several weeks, and this ignorance, which is unfortunately too common, was inexcusable. However, all the troops finished by taking up a position behind some rising ground, and, hidden from the enemy, they anxiously awaited the signal to march forward and make their demonstration. We reached the fort which was to serve us as an observatory. A distant cannonade was to be heard, which seemed to get further and further away, which was a good sign. Gen. VINOY, who commanded the troops in the left bank, rode up, followed by a numerous staff. Not only was he ignorant of what his colleague, who was attacking Malmaison, was doing, but he had no means of communicating with him rapidly, though science offered many resources. But it is difficult to uproot our habits of routine, and military tradition is working our destruction. The afternoon waned apace, and yet no demonstration took place. The forts at long intervals fired at random, now at Châtillon, then on Fleury or Meudon. By degrees the cannonade died away in the direction of Garches. Gen. VINOY retired. His troops, which the enemy had not seen, of course never obliged the Prussians to detach a man or a gun from the force they opposed to Gen. DUCROT. We retired in our turn, and found the road strewed with soldiers, who had thrown themselves down on the road-side tired of waiting for the order to march. At last the order arrived—for the troops to return to their cantonments. The affair was over. Only 6,400 men had been employed in the direct attack on Malmaison; they had been divided into three divisions, and the centre division remaining without orders, took hardly any part in the affair, its chief having disappeared."

I was at some distance to the rear of DUCROT's force, and can vouch for a good deal of the above narrative, evidently written by a staff officer. The curious part of the business is that these blunders, and worse than blunders, gave rise to no Courts of Inquiry.

MATTERS AT VINCENNES.

Since my last letter there have been more explosions at Vincennes, where the troops and firemen cannot succeed in extinguishing the smouldering *débris*. The consequence is that every now and again a heated shell bursts, and sometimes a lot together, which is most disagreeable for persons in the vicinity, and even some miles off. The authorities, too, have given notice that a powder magazine, which cannot be emptied, may blow up at any moment. During the time that the first terrible explosions were taking place, a gentleman rushed into the Mayor's office, at St. Mandé, which is close to Vincennes, where he found a clerk drawing up the electoral list for next Sunday. "Is it true," demanded the affrighted citizen, "that St. Mandé is mined, and that the village runs the risk of being blown up?" "Can't say," replied the clerk, "but if St. Mandé is blown up, we shall go up with it. Good afternoon." And the clerk, who was very busy, went on with his lists.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Calamity at Camiguin—Large Sacrifice of Life.

Under the heading "A New Volcano," the *Hallische Zeitung* publishes a letter from GUSTAV WALLIS, under date of Manila, the 24th of May, from which the following is an extract:

"What has been looked forward to for a long time with anxious forebodings, the outburst of a volcano, has at last occurred, in a sad and unexpected manner. The island of Camiguin was the scene of this frightful event. For some months back the inhabitants of this island, as well as those of Bojot and Cebri, had been alarmed by repeated shocks of earthquake, and with an increasing anxiety they awaited a catastrophe which would put an end to the general alarm. Camigun had been gradually deserted by most of its inhabitants, although the fugitives found their … in the neighboring islands little less perilous, every district having been more or less affected by the heaving of the ground. At … on the 1st of May, about 4 o'clock in the evening a rumbling like thunder was heard from a mountain near the village of Catarman, interrupted by a few violent shocks which rent the air with reverberations, and which steadily increased in strength until at last the ground burst asunder and an opening was left 1,500 feet long. Smoke and ashes, earth and stones were thrown up and covered the surface of the ground far and near. Then succeeded a long pause, but only to be followed by a still greater throe of nature. About 7 o'clock, as darkness was approaching, the explosion came, followed by a shower of fire. Sad to say, about 200 persons, who, tempted by curiosity, had thoughtlessly collected around the crater, were buried under the matter which fell. At the time of sending off this letter fifty dead bodies had been extricated. The woods over a large area caught fire, and the flames, spreading rapidly and with much smoke, drove men and cattle before them. The spectacle is said to have been frightful, and the event is without precedent in the by no means scanty volcanic annals of this archipelago. It is remarkable that the event was not preceded by any meteorological phenomena which might have warned the inhabitants of the approach of danger."

THE NEW COUP D'ETAT.

The English Press on the Exercise of the Royal Prerogative.

Referring to the recent proceedings in Parliament, whereof copious accounts have already been printed in these columns, the London *Times* remarks that Ministers have carried their point, but at a most costly price. The act they have recommended her Majesty to adopt is a violent wrench to the Constitution, and must tend to damage their own reputation. The will of the House of Lords is set aside, and set aside wantonly, for they need never have been asked to express it. The immediate effect is to override one of the two Houses, and the significance of the fact was at once appreciated by some impulsive members below the gangway of the Commons. But to what purpose has this *coup d'état* been precipitated? One need not talk of respect for the principles of the Constitution; it is enough to test the case by applying the principles of common sense, and, judged by this standard, Ministers have gratuitously provoked a rebuff for themselves, inflicted a wound to the authority of Parliament, and committed a violation of usage unparalleled in the experience of this generation. Respect for the interests of the officers should, however, impel the Peers to approve the bill, while respect for their own dignity will perhaps urge them to throw the whole matter upon the Government. The *Times* hopes they will be induced to think of others rather than of themselves, but it regrets that issues so grave should have been thus recklessly raised.... The *Telegraph* applauds the just and strictly constitutional policy of the Government. A national immorality has been abolished, and a perilous deadlock in legislation has been avoided; while the great Prime Minister will be rendered more popular than ever through a choice of conduct which at once vindicates the dignity of the House of Commons, secures the harvest of a laborious session, hastens the reorganization of military defenses, and guards the equitable interests of the army. The result of the long and anxious effort, says the *Telegraph*, to purge the State of an evil traffic, and to prepare the way for a good military system, is now entirely assured. All upright and sincere Englishmen will support and applaud the brave Minister who knows both what his duty is and how to do that duty. And they will also rejoice in the consciousness that the British Constitution contains elements of health and vital vigor, thanks to which they can escape the shame of being forced to live on under a flagitious system that had been condemned to death by the conscience and honor of the country.... The *Standard* says the attempts of Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. CARDWELL to reconcile their resort to prerogative to carry out a change in the constitution of the army, to which Parliament has refused its assent, were weak, not to say childish. Can any one suppose that the Government would have introduced and persisted in a bill the discussion of which has perilled, if it has not prevented, the passage of all their other measures, if they had believed that purchase might be legitimately abolished by a royal warrant, or had held that the report of the Royal Commission, stating a fact everybody knew of the payment of over-regulation prices, compelled them without any delay and without any consultation with Parliament to abolish purchase altogether? The thing is too ridiculous. The Government have resorted to this exercise of prerogative to coerce the House of Lords into the acceptance of their measure. Mr. GLADSTONE is using the prerogative of the Sovereign to avenge himself upon the Peers for asserting their independence. The Government are entering upon a course the mischievous consequences of which it is difficult fully to realize. They are using the Crown as an instrument to serve their party views and their personal hatreds. They are destroying its influence, weakening its authority, and precipitating, as far as they can, a constitutional crisis of the gravest character.... The *Daily News* rejoices that Mr. GLADSTONE has once more rekindled the enthusiasm of his followers and knit the Liberal Party into unity. Mr. GLADSTONE has provided the House of Lords with an easy and graceful escape from an impossible position; and in the interest of the House itself and of the present balance of the Constitution, it may be hoped that the Lords will take advantage of it. But whether they do or not will make but little difference in the long run. Mr. GLADSTONE has once more thrown himself on the people. He has made himself once more the exponent of the popular will; and Mr. JACOB BRIGHT's assurance will be re-echoed all over the land that the Ministry, by taking the course they have taken in abolishing purchase, have put themselves in a position as strong as that which they occupied at the beginning of the session.... The *Post* points out that the real point which the Government have placed in issue is whether, after having invited the coöperation of Parliament in abolishing the purchase system, and after having for many months treated it as an abuse with which the Legislature could alone deal, and having during all that time been silent as to the means which they possessed of dispensing with the assistance of Parliament, they can, consistently with fair dealing and constitutional usage, turn round when they meet with a check, and on their own responsibility do an act for which they had in the first instance asked the authority of Parliament. This point was not met by Mr. GLADSTONE or his colleagues. As the matter now stands, a Liberal Administration have exercised the prerogative of the Crown, the *Post* would be sorry to think, with no other object than that of bringing parliamentary government into contempt.

NEWS NOTES.

The foreign papers announce the death of Mr. HENRY TUPPER, son of the author of *Proverbial Philosophy*, which occurred, in consequence of an accident, at the Cape of Good Hope. They also chronicle the decease of M. POIRSON, author of an admirable *History of Henry IV.*, in French, and that of M. BOUTHORS, a circus manager of note in France.

A Paris letter, dated July 20, contains the information following: "Fresh explosions have taken place today in the magazines at Vincennes, and have caused a general panic among the inhabitants of the neighborhood. At 5 this morning about a dozen shells which had become heated in the smoldering embers of the fire, burst, and projected their fragments as far as the Avenues de Vincennes and de Bel-Air. Other explosions of bombs and packages of cartridges continued during the forenoon, and compelled the inhabitants of St. Mandé to again abandon their houses. More than 3,000 shells are still buried beneath the ruins and cannot be removed. Fire engines are playing on the smoking ashes, and sentinels are posted at a distance around to prevent any one approaching."

The *Scotsman* says it is rumored that in all probability Queen VICTORIA will visit Edinburgh about the 14th of August, and reside for two or three days in the Palace of Holyrood, which has recently, by repairs, painting and furnishing, been put in a fit state for Her Majesty's reception. From Edinburgh Her Majesty will proceed to Balmoral, and, ten days later, or about the 26th of August, will pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of ARGYLL, at Inverary Castle. The arrival of the Princess LOUISE and Marquis of LORNE at Inverary will precede that of Her Majesty by a few days.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* forwards the sad intelligence added: "One of the Bombay brokers, ALFRED WHITWELL, concerned ten months ago in the destruction of the *Aurora*, a vessel laden with cotton, died in Bombay Jail last week. He has been ill during the whole of his imprisonment, and many strong attempts, backed by the surgeon of the jail, have been made to secure his release, or his removal to England, but all were useless; and at last it was found to be too late even for removal to the Andamans. The climate told its tale. The prisoner weighed fourteen stone when he was imprisoned ten months ago, and only six stone at the time of his death."

The London *Echo* has authority to state, with reference to the inaccurate rumors in circulation, that Lady MORDAUNT, who has been residing for many months past—under the authority of a certificate of the Commissioners in Lunacy—in the house of Dr. A. WYNTER, at Chiswick, was three weeks ago discharged from his care, having been reported by him to the Commissioners as a case of feigned insanity. "She is now with her father, Sir THOMAS MONCREIFF, in Perthshire, a circumstance which, it is presumed, has given rise to the unauthorized report that Sir CHARLES is resuming his application for a divorce, to be tried in Scotland. The statement that Sir CHARLES intends to renew proceedings is, we are informed, at least premature."

The enterprise which Lothair contemplated, that of building a glorious cathedral as a central temple of the Romish religion in England, but which he abandoned at the time of his Pagan proclivities, has fallen into the hands of the young Duke of NORFOLK, who is celebrating his arrival at years of discretion by spending a hundred thousand pounds on the erection of a magnificent cathedral at Arundel. The cathedral, according to the *Echo*, is now in course of erection. The length of the nave will be 128 feet, and the building is to be characterized rather by grace and richness than by grandeur. "But a hundred thousand pounds properly expended cannot fail to produce a building which will add much to the attractions of Sussex, and the castle and the famous owlery which people now go to Arundel to see."

Mgr. GUIBERT, Archbishop of Tours, who is to be translated immediately to the Metropolitan See of Paris as successor to Mgr. DARBOY, was born at the close of the last century, or quite at the commencement of the present century, as he is said to be just seventy-one years of age. According to a sketch in *La Situation*, he early distinguished himself in his theological studies, which he completed at Rome, at the end of which he passed so good an examination as to draw upon him the eyes of the then Pope. In consequence, while still very young, and soon after his admission to the priesthood, he was made Curé and Vicar-General in several important towns in France, and for many years held the Bishopric of Viviers, (Ardèche.) His diocese being small and not over populous, he was able while here to devote himself to his favorite study of theology, and became the author of several religious treatises which are very widely read and studied by French Roman Catholics. He succeeded the late Archbishop MORLOT in the See of Tours on the promotion of that prelate to the See of Paris. *La Situation* adds a remark to the effect that in consequence of his early residence in Rome, the new Archbishop will in all probability be far less inclined toward "Gallicanism" than his unfortunate predecessor. It is worthy of remark that Mgr. GUIBERT will be the fifth Archbishop who has been enthroned in the Cathedral of Notre Dame in the course of three and twenty years.

"BISMARCK's unparalleled popularity," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "is evidently causing the small German Princes some heartburning. They are growing sick of hearing the Chancellor's name continually dinned in their ears, and of seeing him worshiped as the highest authority in Germany, before whom even Serenissimi must bow in humility. 'Nous ne voulons pas être Bismarké!' was the cry of the French twelve months ago, and threatens to become the cry of German Princes now. The Prince of BUCKEBURG has been the first to raise the standard of opposition. His diminutive principality boasts an ecclesiastical consistory, and also harbors a small number of Jews. Like all German consistories, his Highness' ecclesiastical councilors prescribed a universal peace celebration, on the 18th June, in all churches of the land; but, unlike their colleagues, they omitted to bring the Jews within the limit of the decree. The Jews considered themselves aggrieved, and awaited on his Serenity in order to complain. He received his subjects graciously, but referred them to the consistory. 'But in Prussia,' replied the Jews, 'the consistory has, in compliance with the wish of BISMARCK——' 'Confound BISMARCK!' rejoined the irate Prince; 'here I am Sovereign, and here BISMARCK has nothing to say.'"

S. W. writes to the London *Spectator*: "When the Queen has nine children, and the Prince of WALES at the age of twenty-nine has five, the thought of providing by additional allowance for all the Princes and Princesses of the blood that are, or may be, is likely to distress the imagination of the tax-payer. Even you, I presume, would draw the line somewhere, say, on a venture, at cousins, or nephews, or nieces of the monarch; but the course of providing only for those who have regal duties to perform, if the provision be made in a generous spirit, seems simpler, more logical, and not at all republican. The comparative misery or privation entailed in all classes of society on those who choose to have unduly large families has a wholesome effect, and is a useful check on population. It would be beneficial if even Sovereigns had a little of this foreboding, and occasion to exercise a slight forethought for the future of their offspring. To put them above this natural law is rather a stretch of respect for monarchical institutions."

The London *Echo* learns by special telegram that serious Legitimist demonstrations have taken place at Nismes and Avignon. In the one at Avignon a prayer for the King's health was said, and a banquet held, at which cries were raised, "Down with the Republic." At Nismes there was a procession, also with cries of "Down with the Republic." Measures were being taken to prevent a collision between Republicans and Legitimists. The Paris correspondent of the *Echo* writes also on this subject: "A letter from Nismes says the Legitimist Party tried to get up a demonstration there on the 17th. Bands of men, with white flags, marched about the town, shouting 'Vive Henri V.!' Fire-works were let off during the night. A similar demonstration was attempted at Avignon, and several arrests were made."

It is stated that arrangements have been made between the representative advocates engaged in the Tichborne cause, to provide as far as possible against certain contingencies which might otherwise prevent resumption of the trial. Sergt. BALLANTINE and Sir JOHN COLERIDGE have signed a forensic treaty, by which both parties in the suit agree to the subjoined terms: If through any unforeseen circumstances Sir WILLIAM BOVIL should be unable to reoccupy his seat on the Bench, it is settled that another Judge may, without objection from either side, carry on the case and employ his predecessor's notes. Again, if one, or even two, of the jurymen, by the same chapter of accidents, should be removed from the box, the cause shall go forward, by mutual consent, with the diminished number.

The Paris *Patrie* remarks: "The stay of our officers and soldiers in Germany will not have been entirely in vain; many of them have profited by it to study the country, its civil and military organization, its resources, its topography, its manners and its customs. Reports on this subject have been sent to the War Department, and it has been recognized that some of them presented a serious interest, and might be of use. They have been regularly classified, and they will eventually be published with other works of the same kind."

While the French Press is making a great outcry against the decision of the Leipsic Tribunal of Commerce, which declares the French exceptional law as to the prorogation of bills during the war as not binding for Germany, the Paris Courts invariably decide that foreigners residing in Paris are not to profit by the exceptional legislation as to house-rents. The proceeding, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is somewhat one-sided.

At a banquet given by the Americans in Berlin, on Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, at which a large number of German guests were present, Mr. KLAUBRECHT, the American Consul at Stuttgard, proposed a toast, in which he called attention to several interesting coincidences in the history of the United States and that of Germany, as well as to the old friendship between the two countries.

Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN delivered an address at Cork, on July 22, in which he described his experience in France. He stated that he had devised a plan, which he detailed, of exterminating the Prussians in four days, but that at the critical moment GAMBETTA became jealous of him and threw him into prison, where an attempt was made to poison him.

The report of the ill-health of Mme. SAND is authoritatively set aside. Alarming rumors concerning the condition of the Ex-Empress CHARLOTTE are also disposed of by the tidings that though her mental state is unchanged, her bodily health is excellent.

The *Liberté* announces that the French Government has addressed to the Government of the United States a request for a reduction on the postage of letters, similar to that lately conceded to Prussia. A difference of eight cents now exists between them.

BROOKLYN STREET SWINDLE.

How They Work it Across the River—Belgian Pavement Plastered With the Scrimshaw—Property Taxed for Nearly a Third of its Value—A Case in Point.

Last year, by direction of the Brooklyn Street Commissioners, Butler-street, from Fourth to Flatbush-avenue, at great cost, was paved with the Belgian patent. All along the route paved and graded the property-holders were assessed for the improvement to an enormous amount, so great, indeed, that many remonstrated, but finding their resistance useless, were finally compelled to submit to the imposition. This was the work of the Street Commission, out of which a snug little bonus was derived. Now the Water and Sewage Board, anxious for their proportion of the plunder, order the Belgian pavement first to be removed, then relaid loosely, after which the notorious Scrimshaw patent, but better known as the poultice pavement, is plastered over the granite blocks of the Belgian pavement. An inspector in the pay of the City of Brooklyn passes the work as having been done according to contract. Another enormous charge is presented, and another infamous assessment is made inside of the fiscal year to assuage the greed of the Brooklyn political cormorants. A single instance will suffice to show that if these outrageous exactions continue, which are made in the name of street improvements, the drain upon private property-holders will be so great as to compel them absolutely to dispose of their property at public auction, in order to meet the expenses of each successive change of pavement in front of their doors.

The case given to the TIMES is that of a gentleman owning a small lot on the north-east corner of Butler-street and Sixth-avenue, twenty-five feet by twenty-four feet seven inches. The amount which this property-holder was forced to pay for the Belgian pavement last year for the benefit the Commission said, that had accrued to his little lot of twenty-five feet by the street improvement was $475; and now, in rapid sequence upon this extortionate bill, comes another for fully as much more for covering the loosely-laid stones with a plaster of ashes, tar and gravel that will always be unfit for the ordinary street traffic when the thermometer reaches the nineties.

THE PRESS ON THE RING.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has demonstrated that the Tammany leaders have stolen within two years, from the tax-payers of New-York City, the enormous sum of $9,780,482. It has given the date, names, and items which make up this amount. Tammany is dumb and offers no denial. The henchmen of the Tammany thieves undertake to defend them by saying "that if the Republicans were in power they would have stolen as much." This is the argument of a scoundrel in behalf of scoundrels; but it will satisfy none but ignorant scoundrels, and yet it is the only apology or extenuation that can be offered for the acts of the Democratic leaders of the metropolis.

Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner.

The disclosures made by the NEW-YORK TIMES of the robberies of the Tammany Ring have startled the whole country. The bills paid amount to $9,780,482 16, of which amount it is confidently believed that $7,700,000 was stolen to enrich the plunderers and carry elections all over the country. Whenever money was wanted in any of the States to carry elections for the Democrats, Tammany Hall always furnished it. We confidently believe the money which was raised to make the Pennsylvania State Senate Democratic was stolen out of the New-York City Treasury.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The official figures published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Saturday, show an extent of corruption in the government of New-York City, that may well excite the amazement and indignation of every honest man in the country. Mayor HALL attempts to reply to these charges, but his answer is so lame that even his political friends concede that he is beyond defense.

Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is making serious charges against the corrupt and profligate officials in that City, which are quite interesting to outsiders, and which we should think would open the eyes of the tax-payers of that much-abused place. The TIMES denounces Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY by name as thieves, and worse than this for the thieves, it proves its assertions.

Cleveland Leader.

Nobody but the *World* will laugh at its tedious and impertinent comparisons; and its own laugh is as doleful as if it came from the Tombs! It is a clear gain, however, in the investigation, and marks another stage toward the conviction and punishment of the Ring, that the *World* confesses the substantial truth of the items in the TIMES' exhibit. This confession is evidence that the Ring is fairly cornered—pushed to its last defense.

Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

Hardly any comment on such figures is needed. That they are authentic is proved by the fact that Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY, whom the TIMES has distinctly and plainly charged with being "thieves," have not denied their accuracy!

Toronto Globe.

Much excitement seems to have been created in New-York by the astounding disclosures made by the TIMES as to the financial affairs of that City. A very weak defense has been put forward from the first.

Winona (Minn.) Republican.

The New-York TIMES continues its fearless *exposé* of the corruptions of the Tammany government of that city. In its issue of Saturday and Monday that plucky paper contains further and more extensive transcripts from Controller CONNOLLY's records, which evidence the most enormous and shameless thefts of the people's money. The charges generally represent from ten to one hundred times what the work or articles could have actually cost, and the total is monstrously extravagant.

Buffalo Express.

OAKEY HALL has been interviewed, and among other things said to pacify an impatient and outraged populace, he declares that "hereafter a monthly statement, similar to the ordinary bank statements, of the condition of the City and county Treasury is to be made." This is gratifying intelligence, but the sweeping reform the Mayor proposes comes too late. Had he and CONNOLLY but complied with the law and made a statement once in *three months*, there would have been no necessity for the promise of a monthly statement. These promises for the future will hardly meet the emergencies of the present difficulty. The people want to know what has been done in the past.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Democratic officials who prove to be dishonest should have no mercy shown them whatever by the members of the Democratic Party; for they violate not only the moral law, but the law of the party as well. The New-York City officials must, therefore, confront with the proof these charges made by the TIMES, and show that they are false, or go to the wall and be pinned there as thieves, robbers and swindlers. We hope the exposure will proceed, and let the guilty suffer. If it shall be shown that Democratic officials were guilty, let them be shot down, without fear, favor or affection.

Fredonia Censor.

It is for the people of the interior to remember that the men who have been thus robbing the tax-payers of the Metropolis today hold a controlling influence at the Capital of the State, and are intriguing to acquire possession of the National administration.

Augusta (Me.) Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues to show the most astounding frauds and robberies perpetrated by the Democratic City Government of New-York. If men like these should once get control of the General Government, and exhibit the same measure of honesty and ability as in New York, the public debt would be increased more rapidly than in the war, and a few years would sink the nation in bankruptcy.

St. Paul (Minn.) Press.

This is the way in which Tammany practices those virtues of financial honesty and economy which its organs are so eloquently urging upon the national administration.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The NEW-YORK TIMES sticks beautifully to the scoundrels of the Tammany Ring, who are branded as thieves, proven to be swindlers, and shown to have stolen millions. The Democratic Party may be a party of great reformatory tendencies, but we do not discover evidence of its excellence in execution in its management of the City of New-York.

Indianapolis Evening News.

To one who has closely watched the course of the NEW-YORK TIMES for more than a year, and who has seen its manful fight against Tammany, its triumph now is very gratifying. The TIMES fought the battle for a long time single-handed and alone. We have always had faith that the right would prevail and the TIMES win the day.

Fishkill Journal.

The plea that the frauds were committed under the old régime, is simply a confession of guilt, for the old régime was the same as the new, viz.: HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY.

Rochester Express.

The fact that these men were, a very few years since, quite poor, and have rapidly acquired great fortunes, while enjoying the favor of the political managers of the City, supports the other evidences of fraud which are exposed by the TIMES. If the people of New-York submit quietly to this shameful robbery of their treasury, they must be considered the most patient of subjects to oppressive rulers.

Buffalo Express.

The squirming of the Tammany sachems and wriggling of their organs to screen themselves from the damning infamy of the TIMES exposures of their iniquity, is truly amusing and laughable.

Richmond (Va.) State Journal.

The array of startling facts with which the NEW-YORK TIMES opened its batteries upon the Tammany Ring, swells hourly as the sharp eyes of financial experts are directed to the transactions of the municipal authorities. The boldness and vastness of these frauds seemed at first to bewilder the public and excite incredulity. But as the evidence piles up in vast and convincing proportions, the public at first appalled has settled into deep and universal indignation, and has at last reached a determined attitude which may well make the foul brood of Tammany tremble. The Democratic Party must come promptly up to the work of ferreting out and punishing these scoundrels for their infamy or be covered with their disgrace forever. If Republicans are involved, he is no friend of ours who seeks to shield them.

Boston Herald.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has made out a *prima facie* case against the City Hall Ring, and unless the vast sums of money expended during the last two years can be satisfactorily explained, the worst charges made against Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY will be substantiated. We regret to see a party spirit introduced into the discussion of such a question. Whatever the motives of the TIMES managers may be—if they bring out the fact that the City has been swindled out of millions of dollars, they should be supported by all honest men without distinction of party.

New-Haven Journal & Courier.

HALL claims that this flurry will blow over, and that they shall carry the State as heretofore, even if it is proved that there has been dishonesty on the part of himself and CONNOLLY. It may be so; it may be that Tammany has so completely debauched public sentiment in that State that robbery is considered a good joke, and the biggest thieves the best fellows. If the people of New-York choose to again turn over their treasury and legislation to the management of these confessed rascals, that is their look out.

Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has won the good will of every honest man in the country by its energy and skill displayed in exposing the stupendous frauds of Tammany. Let its hands be upheld by all its contemporaries that love public honesty and private worth. The people should now make common cause against the Tammany Ring of thieves. Think of TWEED's stables of rare marble and rare wood for his horses, and then think of the squalid thousands of human beings who yearly die within the sound of these aristocratic stamping. Down with the American Khedive and all his clan!

Rochester Democrat.

The attacks upon the TIMES will not avail in stemming the torrent of indignation which threatens to wash the rotten old wigwam out into the bay. Such an assault was to be expected. The TIMES took into the account the full measure of the wrath of the Ring when it determined to endure it. It has done its duty by the people bravely, determinedly, completely, and the people will reward it fully. The duty of the people is clear. The same gang have their arms full up to their armpits in the State Treasury. They must be driven off. But besides protecting themselves, the interior owe a duty to the inhabitants of New-York City. They must give that Ring-cursed municipality a pure administration. And this can only be done by placing in the next Legislature men who can be relied upon to do their duty.

Detroit Tribune.

The only defense offered as yet by any one to the vigorous attacks of the TIMES is not denial of the accuracy of its figures, (for they are conceded to be correct,) but the assertion that the sums named were ordered paid by the old Board of Supervisors, which has now been abolished. Of course this is too flimsy an excuse to deceive any one, for TWEED was Chairman, and, in fact, proprietor of a majority of that Board, and the Mayor and Controller knew, if they knew anything, that the Ingersoll and Garvey accounts were wholesale swindles, and that they had no legal or moral right to countersign the thieving warrants.

Titusville (Penn.) Herald.

What does not the country owe to a free Press? What does it not owe to the NEW YORK TIMES for taking the Democratic robbers by the throat and compelling them, if not to disgorge, to confess? And the public sentiment of the country will demand that this exposure may not be like water spilled on the ground, but that a Republican journal like the TIMES, that has to fight this battle with the corruptionists almost single-handed, shall be backed up; that it shall result in making the Tammany Ring disgorge some of the millions of the tax-payers' money with which they expect to buy up the next Democratic National Convention, or control the next Presidential election, or else result in such a public sentiment as shall compel TWEED, SWEENY & Co. to fly the country.

Troy Times.

It is the boast of Boss TWEED that "he is the richest man in America of this age." How did he get the property? Perhaps it is not true that he is so wealthy. But there is no doubt he does possess a vast estate. Only a little more than ten years ago he was a bankrupt in the Metropolis. Mayor HALL has less wealth, but what source has he drawn his competence from? He has not been a laborious and successful counselor. His political principles have not been an incumbrance to him, whenever there was an opening in a political line. CONNOLLY, the Controller, began his life as a discount clerk in a City bank, with a very moderate salary. He did not exhibit any wonderful capacity for finances until he commenced his political career. SWEENY failed at the Bar and left the Court-room in disgust. He succeeded far better in devising plans for the men who became ringed in the conspiracy to govern and rob the people of New-York.

Harrisburg (Penn.) State Journal.

The exposures of corruption in New-York, showing the manner in which the Democratic leaders conduct affairs there, falls like a wet blanket on the hopes of the Democracy all over the country.

Chicago Tribune.

The matter is no longer a fight between the City Government of New-York and the NEW-YORK TIMES; it is a question between the robbers in office and the people who have been robbed. It is a question between the Republicans of the country and the men who have betrayed the party and the country for a share of the plunder. Let the NEW-YORK TIMES complete the great service it has already rendered, by bravely persisting in its course, until every item of expenditure has been made public. If, in that list, there be evidences of money paid as hush money, or as dividends, or as direct prices for actual service to Tammany Hall, then the country will owe the TIMES a debt of eternal gratitude. Now is the time for the whole story, from beginning to the end.

Waterbury (Conn.) American.

Mayor HALL's reply to the charges made by the NEW-YORK TIMES of frauds in the Controller's accounts, is a curious document, and as irrelevant as could well be.

Norwich (Chenango County) Telegraph.

The astounding robberies which have recently been exposed in the City of New-York, through the perseverance and fearlessness of the TIMES, have produced a profound sensation not only in that City but throughout the country. The proof is so overwhelming and conclusive, that the partisans of the culprits do not venture to defend them.

Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

Thus this Ring of plunderers have robbed the Treasury they had sworn to protect, and swindled the community in the most outrageous manner. If they have done this when they only had a city treasury to steal from, what may be expected should they get the keys of the National Treasury into their hands!

Boston Traveller.

The Tammany Ring of New-York and its apologists are trying hard to offset the damaging blows of the TIMES, by the shallow pretense that its revelations are not revelations at all, but merely rehashes of the bills already published by the Board of Supervisors, in 1869. Mayor HALL, in the *Leader*, and, following his wake, the *World*, labor through long articles to prove this.

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

Other papers, since it has become plain that the NEW-YORK TIMES has got the Tammany chieftains upon the hip, are adding their contributions to the stock of public knowledge.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The interest and excitement over the Tammany exposures do not abate, but rather increase. From present indications, the days of Tammany are numbered, and the speedy downfall of that institution is possible.

The Peach Season—List of the Different Varieties.

Our market is now feeling the effects of an unusually large crop of peaches in Delaware and New-Jersey. The stalls, both of the wholesale and retail dealers, are crowded to overflowing; the first with concealed beauty and sweetness in crates, and the latter with tempting pyramids of mottled white and red fruit. The varieties of peaches which may be expected before the season is over, are not so generally known as those of other kinds of fruit. The following is the order in which they may be expected:

Hale's Early.—This peach is the first to ripen. The fruit is of medium size, nearly round, skin mottled red, flesh white, juicy and high flavored.

Troth's Early Red.—This peach, which is small, round and red, is ready for the market about the time that Hale's Early are nearly gone.

Large Early York.—A variety known among growers by many names, among which are New Rareripe, Honest John, Walter's Early, &c. The fruit is above medium; skin whitish, dotted with red. Flesh white, very juicy, and good flavor. Season for them, the middle of August.

Crawford's Early.—It is of the yellow-fleshed variety; large, generally oblong, but variable as to shape. Skin yellow, with red cheek. The fruit juicy and slightly acid; freestone.

Yellow Rare-ripe.—This variety, also freestone, ripens nearly at the same time as the Crawford's Early, and is much esteemed for its flavor. The fruit is large, skin orange yellow, with rich red cheek. The flesh is yellow, but red at the stone.

Oldmixon Free-stone.—This peach grows large, with a pale skin, flesh white, tender and very rich.

Reeve's Favorite.—An excellent variety, the fruit being large and the skin yellow, with red cheek. The flesh is a deep yellow, and red at the stone. The flavor is rich.

Stump the World.—The flesh is white, red cheek and rich flavor. It closely resembles the Oldmixon Freestone.

Crawford's Late.—Many think this peach to be the best of any grown, not only for its beautiful appearance, but the richness of its flavor. The fruit is large, roundish, with shallow suture; the skin yellow, with dark red cheek. Ripens from the first to the last of September.

Ward's Late Free.—A fine white fleshed freestone peach. Skin white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, and slightly red at the stone, and excellent flavor.

Smock.—This variety of freestone peach is well known for its productiveness and value as a market peach; also a favorite for pickling, preserving, &c. The fruit is oblong, skin light yellow, mottled with red. Flesh yellow, but red at stone. Season, last of September and first of October.

Heath.—A cling-stone variety of delicious flavor, and which generally closes the season, coming to market as late as the middle of October. The fruit is large, oblong, skin whitish, but slightly tinged when ripened in exposed places.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

No order has yet been issued for a general election in Texas this Fall.

Senator HAMLIN, of Maine, is about to start on a trip to the Pacific coast.

A mastodon's tusk has just been dug up at Newton.

A Virginia paper denounces the county Judges as "little pushed-up asses."

The Boston Public Library loses one in every 7,631 volumes taken from it.

A Massachusetts boy out of his young sister's golden curls while she slept, to get money with which to go to the races.

The shipments of peaches from Delaware to New-York and Philadelphia via railroad this season amounted, on the 1st inst., to 1,291 car-loads, or 645,500 baskets.

The losses by fire in San Francisco during the year ending July 30 amounted to $477,000. There was an insurance of $1,712,850 on the property injured, and $258,342 was paid.

Among those urged for the nomination for Congressman at Large in Illinois, since the withdrawal of Ex-Gov. OGLESBY, are BRADLEY M. CUSHING and JESSE BAKER.

Mr. H. E. COSS, of the Signal Service in Boston, estimates the amount of rain which fell there in a recent storm at 2,250,253 tons 1,827 pounds.

A Philadelphia paper has been for a long time publishing a series of articles on the cemeteries of this city. It is difficult for it, however, to make a live subject of so grave a topic.

Parsons in New-England especially, of all political parties, are greatly pleased at the reported selection of Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS to represent the United States in the Geneva Conference.

The new State Board of Agriculture of Connecticut has partly organized by the election of Gov. JEWELL as permanent President and NATHAN HART, of Cornwall, as Secretary pro tem.

The fire insurance companies of Chicago are organizing a fire patrol of twelve members, and its Captain, BENJAMIN BULLWINKLE, is coming to New-York to make himself familiar with the operations of the patrol here.

The Indianapolis *Journal* offers to pay $1,000 for a copy of any speech in which Ex-Senator HENDRICKS during the war took decided ground in favor of the suppression of the rebellion.

Several persons were mysteriously poisoned while dining with Judge C. H. BEACH, of Richmond, Ky., a few days ago. All are now recovering. The cook and other servants were also made ill, and no explanation has yet been made.

The Richmond *State Journal* expresses the belief that half a mill on dollars, at least, were spent in paying members of the Virginia Legislature to secure the passage of the Funding bill, and that already large amounts of money are being collected to control the next Legislature.

Judge REYNOLDS, of Georgia, in a letter to ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, says that he is at a loss to conceive how any Southern man can sustain his political integrity and consistency, and advocate the "new departure" doctrine, and that, for himself, he cannot conceive of a more humiliating, degraded, fallen condition of an honorable, high-toned people, &c.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* notes a wonderful resemblance between a poem entitled "Over Them Over," which WILL M. CARLETON wrote for and read on Decoration Day at Yesterseph, Mich., and a poem entitled "Our Fallen Heroes," prepared for and delivered on a similar occasion at Hopewell, Ohio, by Rev. Mr. HARBINGER.

The Democratic friends of Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS in the Indianapolis City Council last year extended the city limits so as to take in his estate, with other property. The road was graded, gas-lamps were erected, &c. This was very good. But now the shadow of the tax-gatherer falls across his threshold, and straightway an ordinance, declared to be in his handwriting, has been presented in the Council, repealing so much of the previous ordinance as included his possessions.

If one may credit the Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, there is now in that city a curiously-shaped bamboo root. Holding it in one position, it says, you see clearly defined in outline and recognizable at a glance, a bull's head and three equal heads. Reversing it, a sheep's head appears to view, exact and faithful to nature as if carved by some skilled hand. The heads of two African antelopes, a boar's head, a greyhound's, a bull dog's, a squirrel sitting on a stump, a tobacco worm, complete this strange jumble of representations of animal life.

A curious case is reported from a Michigan town. A stranger, who drank a glass of liquor in a saloon, offered a $100 note in payment. The seller, unable to break it, went to a neighbor's for change. The latter took the bill, gave him the cash and the two would just settle the account when he had occasion him. The liquor-seller promoted, the creditor was immovable. Finally, the former went out and tried to borrow the $99 in order to pay the customer his change, and the latter, meantime, worried by the delay and suspicious as to its cause, sent an officer to arrest him for embezzlement.

The Democratic State Central Committee of New-Hampshire has issued an address, in which it says that an actual canvass of the State since the election has shown that from 2,500 to 3,500 Democratic voters were absent from the polls in March. It also says Democratic Towns were not expelled, because it was impossible to do it, and (that apparently not being regarded as sufficient excuse for the luckless Democracy) it would have established a precedent which the Democrats would not desire hereafter to see placed upon the record against them.

Capt. EDMUND RUFFIN, Jr., who was for many years connected with his brother's paper, the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*, died at the residence of that brother, Col. ALFRED RUFFIN, on the 20th ult. Since the war he has lived in retirement on and near the family plantation on the Ashepoo, where he has devoted himself assiduously to growing rice. This involved frequent exposure to the malarial influences of that section, and is believed to have hastened the disease under which he has suffered for many years. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and 56 years old.

Alluding to the announcement that the Government of Prince Edward Island has determined to put the Treaty of Washington into operation, without referring the matter to the Legislature, the Toronto *Leader* says it will be viewed by a great majority of the Canadian people as a strong indorsation of the treaty, by a class of people who are most immediately and nearly affected by its operation. It adds: "The more the treaty is considered, even if it is not all that it should be, the more must we become convinced that it is calculated to accomplish a beneficent end."

Hon. JAMES SPEED, who has been prevented by the condition of his health and the duties of his profession from making any political speeches in Kentucky during the present campaign, has written a letter in which he unreservedly endorses the administration of President GRANT, saying that, viewed fairly and impartially, it has been a success. He says: "Under his administration many of the most difficult and intricate questions have been solved; practical ones have been asserted by timely and wise measures. The taxes have been faithfully collected and honestly applied, taxation has been reduced, the public debt paid in anticipation, and the honor and credit of the nation maintained. What man could do more? My hope for our State and for the nation is in the development of Republican principles. That development may be impeded, it cannot be stopped. Sooner or later Kentucky must yield to its enlightening influences. And then, with all her shackles cast off, she will enter upon a career of prosperity such as she has never before known."

Another Missing Man.

Mr. WM. MCCONAUGHEY, a member of Crystal Wave Lodge, No. 638, F. & A. M., left his home between 5 and 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 25, and has not since returned. He was about twenty-eight years of age, five feet eight inches high, with light complexion, light-brown hair, and head partly bald. He wore small side whiskers, which were of the same color as his hair; his eyes were light-grey. He is supposed to have worn a dark coat and light pantaloons and vest. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his friends. Communications may be addressed to JOHN S. DAVENPORT, No. 2 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, or to Messrs. HAWLEY & FOOTE, No. 113 Fulton-street, New York.

MURDER IN CONNECTICUT.

A Man Found Choked and Beaten to Death—The Murderer and His Victim Unknown.

The circumstances attending the finding of the dead body of an unknown man, who had evidently been murdered, near a school-house in the village of Allingtown, Conn., are thus described by the New-Haven *Journal & Courier*:

"Early in the morning a lad named CHARLES ROBBINS went out to hunt, and a little after 5 o'clock, while crossing a lot on the top of the hill in Allingtown, which is crossed by the Milford turnpike, he was a little startled at seeing a man lying on the ground apparently asleep. Walking closer, he caught sight of stabs in the man's throat, and he became thoroughly frightened, turned and quickly fled. With bloodless cheek and quivering lip he hastened to his home in Allingtown, and communicated the news of his discovery. The townsmen immediately proceeded to the spot and found the body lying in a lot about 100 rods from the highway, and a few rods distant from a clump of bushes and underbrush. They examined the body, and found that upon the left side of the neck were two small wounds, evidently made with a knife. They were slight wounds, and by no means sufficient to cause death. In the man's mouth and the upper part of his throat was found a quantity of white cotton cloth, which had been so far pushed as if they had crammed down the ill-fated being's throat with a stick. It appeared evident from this that the man had been choked to death.

He was found lying on his right side and the dirt on the knees of his pants indicated that his dying struggles had been somewhat severe. The ground, however, was not disturbed. Near the body were evidences of a struggle. There were the marks of foot-prints and other evidence of a fight between the dead man and his assailants. The tendons of each wrist were cut by the drawing of a knife across them, showing that the murderers sought to hasten death by severing the arteries of the wrist. The rags in his throat, as described, were pushed in very thick, requiring considerable exertion to pull them out, and indicating that much force was used to place them there.

The man appeared to be about thirty years old. He was of light complexion, slight build, and about five feet six inches high. His hair was long and of a dark auburn color. He wore a light moustache, and on the left side of his forehead, near the hair, was a scar with a deep dent in the centre of it. He was dressed in blue felt pants, a blue diagonal cloth vest, a good white shirt and a white wrapper, and coarse cowhide boots, worn by farmers. He had on no hat and had no coat, but his body lay an old brown coat, which was much too large for him. It was much worn and did not seem to correspond with the style of the rest of his clothing. Search was made for his hat but none could be found. In the coat-pocket was found a cotton money belt, containing a number of brackets and a copy of Monday's *Palladium*, done up in a very nice manner. An account-book, on which was written the firm name of HALL, BLACK & CO., New-London, and in which were some unimportant memoranda, was also found in one of the inside pockets of the coat. In his left vest-pocket was found a two-cent bill, a five-cent nickel piece, and a short lead pencil, but no articles of any importance.

The body was removed to a barn belonging to Mr. ALLING. A jury of inquest was summoned, and after viewing the remains and hearing all the facts then to be elicited, returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of parties to the jury unknown. The body was left in the barn, where it will remain until to-day for identification.

No one, so far as has yet been ascertained, is able to tell who the deceased is. Nothing was found about his person to throw light upon that important point or to indicate where he came from, what business he was engaged in, or who left him in the frightful or unpardonable state. The only things except a personal description, by which his identity may be learned is the memorandum mentioned above. The line of inquiry is already being followed up by making inquiries of HALL, BLACK & CO., in New-London.

If the coat found near the man belonged to him, and that a letter addressed to a paper was found in the pocket shows that he was in the city on Monday. If so, it is quite likely that he fell among thieves here, who, finding he had money, managed to get him to the spot where he was found, and then deliberately took

of the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, are as stated, with the addition that FLOOD, the driver, was arrested, and being arraigned before Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, was held in $1,000 bail to answer for the outrage. While he had been thus twice killed in the newspapers, DELATOUR had remained in Bellevue Hospital, and was assured by the surgeons that if he allowed his leg to be amputated he would recover. He refused to submit to the operation, and finally insisting on being taken home, he was removed to his residence on Tenth-day, where he died yesterday from the injury. Coroner SCHIRMER has taken charge of the case, and will hold an inquest. OWENS, who received as severe an injury as DELATOUR, is at Bellevue Hospital, and is out of danger.

WARDS OF THE NATION.

The Magnificent Bequest of Horatio Ward—The Portion of the Union Home and School—Visit of Mr. Robbins to the Institution.

In April, 1867, Mr. HORATIO WARD, an American citizen, who had been doing business in London for forty years, died in that city. He had not forgotten that he was an American, and left "for the orphans of the late war for the restoration of the Union" about $100,000 in various bonds. As we stated, in a late issue of the TIMES, notices having been advertised of the fact, eighteen Homes laid claim for a share of that sum, and the Court of Chancery of England decided against all but four, the others not coming within the provisions of the will. These were: The Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, at New-York; the Western Soldiers' Orphan Home; the State Military and Naval Asylum, at Bath, Me., and the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, at Washington. The money thus left is intended "to give the orphans, as they become of age, a sum of money to fit him or her out in life, and these gradually extinguish the fund."

Mr. MORAY, Secretary of the American Legation in London, was appointed one of the executors, and in conjunction with Mr. ROSMAN LENNOX KENNEDY, of New-York, authorized to make the necessary appropriations. These gentlemen have made the necessary apportionments, and appointed Mr. ROBBINS (of the firm of LAMMAN & ROBBINS, solicitors, London) to deliver the various amounts to the proper persons. Yesterday Mr. ROBBINS paid a visit to the Union Home and School, for the purpose of acting in conformity with his directions. Those of the managers who were in town went to the Home to do honor to the occasion. There were present Mrs. David Hoyt, the Secretary; Mrs. T. W. Gillies, Mrs. Cozzens, Rye, Mrs. G. Germond, Mrs. E. Johnson, Mrs. Van Dalsour and others, and Col. Lansing, Major Bullard and Major Martin. After being introduced to the managers, Mr. ROBBINS, who was accompanied by his brother, Mr. F. P. ROBBINS, visited the chapel, where the children (about 300) were assembled. Their cleanly appearance and good behavior attracted general attention. After exercises in singing, and problems on the blackboard, Col. LANSING introduced the visitors in a few happy phrases. Mr. ROBBINS then informed them that a certain sum had been left for the benefit of the soldiers' orphans, and that to their Home had been apportioned $20,000; and also informed them of the provisions of the will, telling them that they had now something to be good and industrious for. The visitors then inspected the house, and found every department in excellent order. An interesting feature in the institution is the shoe-shop, where from ten to fifteen boys are employed in making and mending shoes during recess and after-school hours. As an incentive, they are paid a premium on the work performed, which is saved for them until they leave the Home. After the inspection of the building, refreshments were served, and then Mr. ROBBINS took his leave amid the cheers of the beneficiaries of the Home.

Raising Opium in Tennessee.

Dr. J. W. MORTON, a gentleman residing in Nashville, has for several years past given considerable attention to the culture of opium in Tennessee, in order to stimulate which he sent abroad for different kinds of seeds, and distributed them gratuitously among his friends and neighbors. Owing to the lateness of his last year's planting, the crop of 1870 proved a failure, which was, perhaps, also due to the inferior quality of the soil. To obviate this difficulty, he obtained seed this year from Calcutta and Smyrna, for which he paid as high as 60 cts. per ounce. That the crop of the present season has been a success, and the doctor will harvest from fifty to seventy-five pounds of opium per acre, from which he will no doubt realize a handsome profit. Another gentleman, Mr. FOUNTAIN E. PITTS, who has followed the example set by Dr. MORTON, and also extensively engaged in the culture of the poppy, reports similar success. After three years' trial, he succeeded in raising the best opium poppy seeds from Smyrna, which he planted in good land, and now cultivates in much the same manner as cotton. When the capsules are ready to be lanced, he makes an incision on one side, and the next evening scrapes off the gum, which has, when first gathered, the appearance and consistency of cream. Incisions are then made on the opposite sides of the capsules, and the process of gathering repeated the following evening, which exhausts the juice in the capsules, and after the opium is gathered it turns a dark purple color, which continues to grow deeper until the characteristic opium color is reached. As long as opium and its products remain a medical necessity, we may as well congratulate ourselves that it has been demonstrated that we can grow it ourselves, and thus probably do away with importing this exhilirating drug from foreign countries; but of all existing remedies, the ultimate benefit derived from which is of a doubtful kind, and which causes probably more injury in proportion to the good it accomplishes, opium, next to whisky, takes the foremost rank.—*Toledo Blade.*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos. 6018—Mampher vs. Rasmussen.
6062—Cohen vs. Rohner.
7008—Murphy vs. Prendergast.
7070—Thomsen vs. Banta.
7076—Alling vs. Sampson.
6129—State vs. Larabie.
6187—State vs. The Long Island R. R. & River R. R. Co.

Nos. 6133—Mass vs. Cuchetti.
6236—Zeimer vs. Dempsey.
6297—Pellak vs. Schwartz.
6307—Colley vs. Male.
7056—Same vs. Same.
7065—Payne vs. Archer.
7066—Williams vs. Smith.
7068—Haeslegg vs. Schalk.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 3.

By Judge Sutherland.

Adams ex. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs.

Carrington, executor, &c., vs. Frant; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, &c.

Tradesmen's National Bank ex. McFeely et al., executors; see opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 3.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Timothy Darling et al. ex. Martin H. Roberts et al.; order granted.

James F. Morgan ex. Elvina Danielson et al.; let notice be given to defendant's attorney.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 3.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c. at 116
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, c. 113⅛
100,000 U. S. 5-20s, c. 113⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20s, '67, c. 113⅝
5,000 U.S. 5-20s, '68, c. 113
20,000 Tenn. 6s, old..... 74
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new..... 71
30,000 do..... 70⅞
1,000 Ga. 6s, '86..... 90⅛
5,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 83
3,000 Mo. 6s, '78..... 93⅛
1,000 H. R. & S. 6s..... 90
6,000 Mich. Sc., 2d M. 93⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.. 87⅞
5,000 do..... 87⅝
50,000 do..... 87⅝
1,000 Un. Pac. L. Gts. 82
5,000 do..... 82⅛
2,000 do..... 82⅜
9,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. 84
1,000 Un. Pac. 8s, guar. 100
1,000 Ky. 6s, '86..... 90
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st.. 81
M., St. L. Div. 86
7,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 83⅜
15,000 do..... 83⅝
1,000 C., C. & Ind. C. 1st. 93
5 Ocean Bank..... 93⅛
65 do..... 93
20 Cont. Nat. Bank..... 100⅞
10 Continental Bank..... 93
200 Mariposa Pref..... 58
100 do..... 58⅛
50 Pac. R. of S. R. Co... 97⅛
100 do...bot. sell. 97
1100 do...bot. sell. 97
700 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 80⅛
70 Adams Ex. Bank..... 93
600 Reading R.....b. c. 114⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R.. 113
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..... 112⅝
15,000 Tenn. 6s, c. 74
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. 82
1,000 At. & T. H. 2d Pf. 34⅛
50 Del. & H. Canal.. 119
100 Bruns. City Land.. 8⅝
100 West. U. Tel...b. c. 80⅛
200 Pac. M. S. Co...b. c. 87
170 Am. Merc. U. Ex., 84
5000 N. Y. C. & R. Cts. 93⅜
100 Harlem R..... 122⅛
100 Cal., C. & I. C. R.. 19⅝
100 R. Y. C. & H. R.. 97¼
900 do...bot. cash. 97⅜
400 do...bot. 97⅝
4000 do...bot. cash. 97⅝
4000 do...bot. 97⅝
600 Erie R. pref. 39
200 L. S. & M. S. R. 103⅛
700 do...bot. cash. 103⅜
100 Panama Railroad. 280
600 Union Pacific..... 33⅜
200 do...bot. cash. 33⅝
100 C., C. & Ind. C. b. c. 19⅝
500 Chic. & N. W..... 71¼
200 do...bot. cash. 71⅜
600 do...bot. 71⅝
600 do...bot. 71⅞
100 do...bot. 72
200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 81⅛
100 do...bot. 81⅜
100 do...bot. cash. 81½
100 Chic. & N. Island. 108⅛
100 do...bot. cash. 108⅜
100 do...bot. 108⅝
100 do...bot. cash. 108⅞
300 Tol. Wab. & W..... 61¼
200 do..... 61⅜
100 do..... 61½
100 Chic. & Alton..... 138
200 Ohio & Miss..... 43⅛
100 do..... 43½
10 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 79
100 do..... 79½
50 Chic. Bur. & Q..... 127
100 do..... 127
100 Morris & Essex.... 115
100 R. & St. Joseph.... 71¼

THURSDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The sales of Gold today were at 112⅛@112⅜ cent., chiefly at 112⅛. The $1,000,000 offered at the Treasury at 12 o'clock sold as follows, out of an offering of $3,880,000:

J. B. Commerford & Co.
$10,000.....112.10
10,000.....112.09
5,000.....112.07
5,000.....112.06
5,000.....112.05
50,000.....112.03
J. F. Underhill & Co.
50,000.....112.05
H. M. & H. Clarkson.
20,000.....112.09
10,000.....112.08
10,000.....114.07
10,000.....112.06
100,000.....112.05
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
100,000.....112.03
25,000.....112.04
25,000.....112.05
25,000.....112.03
White, Morris & Co.
50,000.....112.04
Hulbert Brothers
10,000.....112.03
Parker Handy.
$10,000.....112.05
10,000.....112.06
Frederick Brown.
100,000.....112.04
100,000.....112.05
Moore, Osborn & Co.
5,000.....112.06
Martin & Runyon.
20,000.....112.04
50,000.....112.08
H. A. Heiser's & Son.
570,000.....112.02 1-50
W. T. Hatch & Son.
50,000.....112.08
50,000.....112.09
10,000.....112.10
Marx & Co.
7,000.....112.01⅛
Duff & Tienken.
2,000.....112.01⅜
$1,000,000

Exchange is weaker than yesterday; sales of 60 days London at 109⅜@109⅝ cent. The demand from the Importers is not large just now. They are busy in passing their goods through the Custom-House for the Fall trade and paying duties thereon. The rates for Money are 3@4 ₹ cent. on call loan, and 4@5 ₹ cent. on short-time loans. One or two of the large Banks report some demand for Currency to go West.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds remain firm, and most descriptions scarce on the Street. The Southern State Bonds are steady. The Railway speculation was somewhat spirited this morning, and a further advance was made on some of the Western roads, notably North-west Common, which sold up to 73¾ ₹ cent., to close up outstanding contracts, although the Stock fell back nearly 2 ₹ cent. in the Afternoon. The New-York Central Stock and Scrip, Lake Shore Stock, Wabash, Union Pacific, North-west Preferred and Rock Island were in good demand through the early part of the day, and the upward movement continued in Pacific Mail. The Southern State Bonds were steady, and there was more doing in the Pacific Bonds; sales of $50,000 Union Firsts at 87¼ ₹ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Railway speculation was not so strong as in the morning. Gold was a little firmer.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 3.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	113⅜	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	113
American Gold	112¼	112¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97⅛	97½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certs	98¾	98¾
Reading	114¼	114⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	106	107⅛
North-west Common	70¾	70⅞
North-west Preferred	93	93¼
Pacific Mail	47⅛	47
St. Paul Preferred	80⅞	81
St. Paul Common	60⅜	61
Lake Shore	100¼	100⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	45	44⅞
Toledo and Wabash	69¼	69⅜
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58⅛
Erie	38¼	38⅛
Union Pacific	39	38¾

One or two small failures on the Stock Exchange are reported as occurring yesterday among the Brokers who were *short* of North-west Common Stock.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3.

Gold receipts	$639,915 02
Gold payments	204,600 50
Gold balance	42,198,302 48
Currency receipts	445,356 48
Currency payments	1,241,026 15
Currency balance	5,476,712 37
Customs	289,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6-20 cent. reg., '81..... 113
6-20 cent. coup., '81..... 113⅛
6-20 cent. reg., '62..... 114⅛
6-20 cent. coup., '62..... 114⅝
6-20 cent. reg., '64..... 112⅝
6-20 cent. coup., '64..... 112⅝
6-20 cent. reg., '65..... 112⅝
6-20 cent. coup., '65..... 113⅛
6-20 cent. reg., '67..... 113⅛
6-20 cent. coup., '67..... 113⅜
6-20 cent. reg., '68..... 113⅜
6-20 cent. coup., '68..... 113⅝
10-40 Reg..... 109⅛
10-40 coup..... 112⅝
Currency..... 114½

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old..... 74
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..... 64
Va. 6s, old..... 74½
Va. 6s, new bonds..... 72
Va. 6s, reg. old..... 74
Va. 6s, Con. Bonds..... 69¾
Va. 6s, Def. Bds..... 30
Va. 6s, reg. old..... 74
Va. 6s, Con. Bonds..... 69¾
Va. 6s, Def. Bds..... 30
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds..... 88
N. Car. 6s, old..... 44½
N. Car. Funding Act..... 70
N. Car. Fund. Act, '68..... 70
N. Car. Special Tax..... 19½
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July..... 38
S. Car. 6s, Apr. & Oct..... 37
Missouri 6s..... 93
La. 6s, Levee Bonds..... 60
La. 6s, Levee Bonds..... 60
La. 6s, Funding..... 60
Conn. 6s..... 101⅜
Rhode Island 6s..... 105
Alabama 5s..... 67
Alabama 8s..... 90⅜
Ala. 8s, Ala. Coast R.. 90
Ala. 8s, Funded..... 84

Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. 88⅜
Ark. 6s, Memphis & L. R. 64
Ohio 6s, '75..... 105
Ohio 6s, '81..... 105
Ohio 6s, '86..... 105
Ill. Canal Bonds, '70.. 110
Ill. Canal 8s, '79..... 100
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77..... 100
Ill. War Loan..... 100
Indiana 6s, War L'n.. 100
Indiana 5s..... 100
Mich. 6s, '72..... 99
Mich. 6s, '83..... 99
Mich. 6s, '90..... 99
N. Y. Sc. Gen. Loan 6s 108⅜
N. Y. Sc. Loan, 6s, '72 108⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal 1s, '72. 107⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal 1s, '73. 107⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal 1s, '74. 107⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal 1s, '75. 107⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal 1s, '76. 107
N. Y. 6s, Canal 1s, '77. 107⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal 1s, '78. 108
N. Y. 6s, Canal 1s, '79. 108⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal 1s, '80. 108⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal 1s, '81. 108⅜

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87..... 90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '97..... 90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..... 89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76..... 105
Erie 1st, ext..... 101⅛
Erie 2d, 7s, '59..... 90
Erie 3d, 7s, '60..... 85½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80..... 85½
Erie 5th, 7s, '85..... 85½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93⅛
Long Dock Bds..... 80
Had. 7s, 1st S. F., '85. 104⅛
Had. 7s, 2d, '76..... 103
Harlem 1st, '98..... 103½
Har. Con. M. & S. F. 8s. 92⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s..... 103
Mich. Cen. 2d, 8s..... 94⅜
Mich. So. 7 P. ct. 2d.... 88
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s.. 102⅛
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 99⅛
Rock Island 6s..... 93
U. Pac. 1st bds..... 86⅜
U. Pac. L. Gt. 7s..... 83
U. Pac. 10s, In. 84..... 84
Ill. Con. 7 P. ct., '75.. 100
Ill. Con. 7 P. ct., '76.. 100
Albany 1st, 7s, '75..... 102
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.... 34
Chi. & N. W. S. F..... 70
Chi. & N. W. D. Bds.... 81
Chi. & N. W. ext. bds.. 82
Chi. & N. W. 1st..... 95
Mad. & Ja. Jc. conv.. 102⅜
Del., L. & W. 1st..... 101
Del., L. & W. 7s, '77.. 101⅜

Gt. West. 1st, '88..... 85⅜
Gt. West. 2d, '93..... 83⅜
Gt. Western, 8 P. ct., '93. 85
Gt. Western, 7 P. ct., '93. 83
Gt. Western, 7 P. ct., '90. 83
Gal. & Chi. 1st..... 100⅛
Gal. & Chi. 2d..... 98
Chi., R. I. & P. 7s..... 104⅛
Mor. & Essex 1st..... 103⅛
Mor. & Essex 2d..... 97⅞
Clev. & Tol. S. F..... 100
N. J. Cen. 1st, '87..... 104⅛
N. J. Cen. 2d, '83..... 102⅛
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.. 100⅛
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.. 100⅛
P., Ft. W. & C. S. F.... 98
Clev., C. & P. 1st..... 100
Clev. & P. 2d..... 97
Clev. & P. 3d..... 94
Chi. & Alt. 1st..... 94
Ohio & M. 1st..... 100
Ohio & M. 2d, scrip.. 83
Ohio & M. 2d, gold.... 83
Ohio & M. 3d..... 70
Ind., B. & W. 1st..... 90
Ft. W. & C. 1st..... 90
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s. 103⅝
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7s 10 d 94
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7s 15 d 94
Mil. & St. P. 2d, 7s..... 84
Mil. & St. P. & M. 1st.. 94
Mil. & St. P. 2d..... 84
Mad. & Pr. du C. 1st.. 90
Mad. & Ott. 1st..... 72
Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 90
Chic. Cal. & I. 1st..... 84⅜
Chic. Cal. & I. 2d..... 60
Joliet & Chi. 1st..... 100
Chi. Cal. & I. 1st..... 84⅜
Col. Chi. & I. 1st..... 84⅜
Col. Chi. & I. 2d..... 60
Del., L. & W. 1st..... 101
Del., L. & W. 7s, '77.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '78.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '79.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '80.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '81.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '82.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '83.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '84.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '85.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '86.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '87.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '88.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '89.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '90.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '91.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '92.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '93.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '94.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '95.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '96.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '97.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '98.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '99.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '00.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '01.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '02.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '03.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '04.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '05.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '06.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '07.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '08.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '09.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '10.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '11.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '12.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '13.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '14.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '15.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '16.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '17.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '18.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '19.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '20.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '21.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '22.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '23.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '24.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '25.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '26.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '27.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '28.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '29.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '30.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '31.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '32.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '33.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '34.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '35.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '36.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '37.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '38.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '39.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '40.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '41.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '42.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '43.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '44.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '45.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '46.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '47.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '48.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '49.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '50.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '51.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '52.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '53.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '54.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '55.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '56.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '57.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '58.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '59.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '60.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '61.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '62.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '63.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '64.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '65.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '66.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '67.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '68.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '69.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '70.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '71.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '72.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '73.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '74.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '75.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '76.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '77.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '78.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '79.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '80.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '81.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '82.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '83.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '84.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '85.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '86.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '87.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '88.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '89.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '90.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '91.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '92.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '93.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '94.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '95.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '96.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '97.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '98.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '99.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '00.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '01.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '02.. 101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, '03.. 101⅜

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1871.

Announcements This Morning.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
WHITE OAK; OR, THE ELM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Palmer, Miss Ada Gernon and Miss Linda Price.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
FORRESTER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Parsloe, and Miss Fannie Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACCIDENTS ON CONSIDERT. Leading Gentlemen by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

TERRACE GARDEN.
24th-st., near 3d-av.
JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition..... $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum..... 3
Two copies, one year..... 5
Ten copies, one year..... 35
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
Five copies, one year..... 8
Ten copies, one year..... 15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year..... 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Fifty copies, one year..... 50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per month, postage extra 2

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Bonds in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address NEW-YORK TIMES.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 50 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 75 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to arrange in their notices as an early an hour in the day as possible. All received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 1,033 Broadway, between 26th and 27th-sts.; also at No. 5 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It was officially denied last night in the British House of Commons that negotiations were in progress with the United States to abolish privateering. Approval of the Prince Arthur allowance was expressed by a member, but he regretted the seduction of the Queen. Mr. GLADSTONE declared the Queen was anxious to resume public duties as soon as her health permitted. The consequences of the collision on the Midland Underground Railway, Wednesday night, was exaggerated in the first reports. Only three persons were injured, and they but slightly. The British iron-clad *Warrior* and an American frigate are ashore near Leghorn. It is hoped they will be got off without serious injury. Trouble between Orangemen and Catholics in Londonderry, Ireland, is apprehended on Aug. 12.

The payment of the second installment of half a billion francs on account of the indemnity to the Germans, has been completed. The German army of occupation in France is reduced to 150,000 men. The official journal announces the appointment of the Count DE REMUSAT as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. JULES FAVRE. The *Ordre* advises the Republicans to prepare for the elections to the Councils-General, on the 26th inst. A motion has been made in the Assembly for the prolongation of the powers of M. THIERS, for three years—M. THIERS to be President of the Republic, to which he alone shall be responsible. The motion is supported by 400 members. The French Post-office authorities are about arranging a money-order system with England and the United States. The official reports show the loss of the Versaillists in the second siege of Paris to have been 7,314.

Trains for freight and passengers will begin to run through the Mont Cenis Tunnel Sept. 15, when the railway will be inaugurated. The agitation in the province of Algeria continues, but many chiefs of the insurgents in the subdivision of Lotif have given in their submission to the authorities.

The meeting between the Emperors of Austria and Germany will be held at Ischl, and not at Gastein.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that quiet has been restored at Scutari.

A Dutch firm is said to have sold in Frankfort-on-the-Main nine millions of Rockford and St. Louis Railroad bonds, and the transaction is pronounced a fraud, and is undergoing investigation.

GENERAL.

The Navy Register to July 1, 1871, shows the total number of vessels in the navy to be 170, of which 81 are iron-clads, laid up at League Island, New-Orleans, Washington, and other places; 26 are abroad on foreign stations, and many are laid up, as the law does not permit the enlistment of a sufficient force to send them to sea.

Recruiting officers of the army have been instructed to be more particular in examining persons proposing to enlist, as the standard is now 5 feet 6 inches, and not 5 feet 8 inches, as heretofore.

The umpire of the Mexican Claims Commission has decided, in a recent case against Mexico, that the Mexican Government is bound by the proclamation of Gen. AVALOS, in 1851, fixing a tariff of duties in Tamaulipas.

The count of the votes cast in the election in Charleston, S. C., is not concluded, but the election of Gen. WAGNER as Mayor, and the whole citizens' ticket is now conceded by their opponents. The majority at the lowest estimate is 800 votes.

The whole vote of Wilmington, N. C., on the Convention gives a majority against of 975, a Conservative gain of 21 over the last election. In Halifax County, a very large vote was polled, but there is but little change in the vote of last year.

Mrs. BURNSIDE, a daughter of Senator CAMERON, died at Harrisburg, Penn., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Little Miami Railroad Company has issued monthly commutation tickets to suburban residents of Cincinnati, entitling the holder to a specific number of passages within the month. "Gen." TOM POWELL presented his July ticket, containing a number of rides unused, and was put off two different trains. He has commenced a suit for $20,000.

Press Without Shrewish.

It is now fourteen days since we placed the wonderful account of J. H. INGERSOLL before the public; and although all the Ring journals have had a good deal to say on the subject, not one has denied the accuracy of those accounts, or has been able to do more than try and confuse the public mind about the old Board of Supervisors. But observe: these very journals do not charge the old Board with stealing the money. The all-important question is, who "bagged" the plunder? It was not HENRY SMITH; it was not Ex-Supervisor FOX. Even if the old Board did pass those accounts, which we do not admit, who took *the money*? The advocates of HALL and CONNOLLY dare not face that question. They dare not say that HENRY SMITH took it, for example.

The *Herald* of yesterday comes out with another squeak for Mayor HALL. What it says is so amusingly like what HALL has already said for himself, that we cannot avoid suspecting that the same great mind was the author of both appeals. The "ancillary" qualities of the Mayor seem to shine forth in these exquisite productions. What the *Herald* pleads is this: "The TIMES recommends the community to pay no more taxes." Now that is a fabrication of HALL'S, echoed by all his papers, and taken up by the *Herald* days after everybody else has done with it. The proposal in question was mentioned as being talked of in the street, but the TIMES has not even seriously discussed it—it has simply stated that people outside were very earnestly conversing about it. The eagerness and tenacity with which the Ring organs seize upon this straw show how hard pressed they are for something to say.

Then the *Herald* professes to think that the accounts we have published are "exaggerated." It has special means of getting at the City books, for HALL vows that he has the "*Herald* in his pocket"—truly enough—and he would not be likely to refuse it any information. Then, if our accounts are exaggerated, why does not the *Herald* put its finger on the particular items, and plainly tell us where the error is? This is not a time, nor is this a subject, for general talk about "exaggerations." Where figures are in question, surely it is possible to bring all disputes to a speedy settlement. We ask the *Herald* to answer two plain questions.

1. Do you assert that the accounts we have quoted are not accurately copied from the "Register of Warrants" and the "Record of Vouchers"—two of the books in the Controller's office? Because if you assert that, we will bring forward our proofs that the accounts are accurately copied, and to that fair and searching test we now challenge you.

2. Can you prove that *a single item* in the accounts we have published is incorrect? If you can, produce your evidence, and we will produce ours on the other side.

It seems to us that this is a plain and business-like proposition. Vague talk about "exaggeration" goes for nothing when matters of fact are in question. And now, since the *Herald* can get any information it likes from the City authorities, perhaps it will enlighten the public on the following points:

1. Why is the name of J. H. INGERSOLL on the back of warrants representing five and three-quarter millions? Did he earn that sum of money, did he actually receive it, or did CONNOLLY, SWEENY & Co. "go shares" in it?

2. Who is J. A. SMITH, the carpet-dealer, and where are the carpets which he supplied to the tune of over $600,000? No matter how many years he was in supplying these carpets, where are they now?

3. Where is the firm of "C. D. BOLLAR & Co." who drew $916,124 93, for cabinet-work and furniture, in fifteen months?

4. Is it not the fact that during three months, ending March 31, 1871,—when HALL is admitted by you to be responsible,—the sum of $2,804,207 05 was drawn out "on special account?" What became of the money?

5. Has or has not the firm of J. McB. DAVIDSON & Co. received $800,000 for safes?

Let us deal with *facts*, and discard all general accusations on the one side or vague retorts on the other.

Yellow Fever and Cholera.

The entire immunity from yellow fever which the City of New-Orleans has enjoyed during the present season, and, indeed, for the most part, during every season since the occupancy of the city by Gen. BUTLER, is remarkable. The weather has been unusually warm in New-Orleans this Summer, and following as it did immediately after the flooding of a large portion of the city, the appearance of "yellow jack" was generally looked for as inevitable. Previous to the war it was a rare thing for the city to entirely escape the scourge during the Summer months, and it was a lucky season in which its victims were not numbered by thousands. That it has escaped for so many years is due entirely to an intelligent application of the simple rules of modern sanitary science; and whatever the Southern people may think of Gen. BUTLER'S achievements as a military officer, they have reason to be thankful to him for first teaching them how to guard against an epidemic which had long been one of the leading drawbacks to the prosperity of their principal city.

The comparative freedom from yellow fever of New-Orleans for the last nine years, and the recent terrible ravages of the disease in Buenos Ayres, are alike proof of the inestimable value of internal sanitary measures in preventing the scourge, and the comparative worthlessness of Quarantine regulations. The National Quarantine Convention that assembled in this City a few years ago, spent three days in discussing the question whether yellow fever is contagious. The Southern delegates, who were mostly physicians, and had had practical experience in treating the disease, were unanimously of the opinion that the fever is not contagious; and, although there were many delegates who maintained the opposite opinion, notably among whom was the late Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, of this City—yet a resolution expressing the sense of the Convention in favor of the non-contagiousness of the disease was finally adopted by a large majority. This conclusion is strikingly borne out by the history of the late epidemic in Buenos Ayres. A writer in the Provedence *Journal* has collated some very interesting facts and statistics in relation to fever in Buenos Ayres during the first four months of this year, from which it appears that out of the 21,000 deaths that occurred in that time, nine-tenths of the victims were men. But what was still more remarkable, out of 360 grave-diggers, who were almost constantly employed and overworked for weeks together in burying the dead, not a single one died with the fever. As the writer quaintly remarks, "The grave-yard was the healthiest location, and grave-digging the healthiest occupation, in Buenos Ayres during the first four months of the present year." This extraordinary immunity of the grave-diggers is only to be accounted for from the fact that the cemetery was located outside of the infected district. If in proof conclusive, if any more were needed, that yellow fever is not contagious. The condition that Buenos Ayres was in at the time the fever broke out also affords ample proof that the terrible fatality might have been avoided by a timely attention to sanitary measures, such as were enforced in New-Orleans when Gen. BUTLER occupied that city. Buenos Ayres, we are told, was "honey-combed with wells, filled to the surface with the most disgusting filth, and streets were filled up with swill and offal. The water of the river was so poisoned that the fish died, and were thrown upon the shore in large quantities. And yet this was the same water the people had to drink." With such utter neglect of sanitary precautions as this, it is not strange that the deaths from yellow fever reached as high as one thousand daily, when the population of the city had been reduced by flight to barely thirty thousand. The authorities of Buenos Ayres should take a lesson from New-Orleans under the reign of Gen. BUTLER.

What is true of yellow fever is equally true of cholera. They are both infectious, and not contagious, diseases, and can be prevented from becoming epidemic by proper sanitary measures. A good deal of needless alarm is being created in certain quarters about a possible visitation of the cholera at no distant day. There are no grounds for apprehending anything of the kind, and, even if there were, it would be bad policy to excite unnecessary alarm over the fact; for the history of the cholera during the last thirty years will show that a very large percentage of persons have died from fright, and not from an actual attack of the disease. There are always some sporadic cases of cholera in every country at this time of year; but, as an epidemic, it has hitherto invariably taken its rise in Asia, and traveled, with more or less irregularity, westward. But India, during the past season, has been comparatively free from cholera—it is always endemic in Calcutta, but no epidemic has broken out this year, and there is no ground for the apprehension that the disease is likely to prevail in this or any other country. Sanitary precautions are, however, always needful. There are other epidemics than yellow fever and cholera which are to be dreaded during the hot season, and which excite less alarm only because they are more familiar. The greater portion of the fatality that usually results from these diseases, as well as from yellow fever and cholera, can be prevented by the adoption of thorough sanitary regulations and their rigid enforcement. To the Board of Health the people have a right to look for protection against any and all infectious diseases. In the present advanced state of sanitary science, and with a City like New-York, there is absolutely no excuse for a Board of Health which suffers any infectious or contagious disease whatever to gain sufficient headway to excite general alarm among the people.

On Keeping Cool.

The New-York *Tribune* has evidently been in a high state of dissatisfaction because it has fallen to our lot to publish a part of CONNOLLY'S accounts. In the first place it is grieved because it thinks we obtained the figures "surreptitiously." Let it ease its mind on that point. Our punctilious contemporary is for once mistaken. The figures came to us in the fairest and most open manner—we bribed no one for them; we have rendered no one liable to imprisonment for obtaining them. We have, however, heard of a document which really was obtained "surreptitiously," namely, the *Alabama* Treaty. Evidently the *Tribune* is thinking of that. But why quarrel with its own shadow?

Again, the *Tribune* is fussing about in this fight against Tammany like a stray fowl in a farm-yard during a "row"—keeping carefully on the outer circle, first hitting one way and then another, anxious to get in and yet not able to make up its mind to do it, in a state of miserable discontent and excitement, and yet incessantly calling out, "Keep cool, keep cool." It is like the man who shows the elephant at Bryant's Minstrels—he is nearly wild with agitation himself, but shouts to the audience who are laughing at him, "Keep cool—don't quit your seats." Nobody is uneasy but the showman himself.

The fact is that a little warmth would be very excusable in anybody, when the spectacle is revealed of a noble city being sacked by a gang of plunderers—and if the *Tribune* had thrown a little more earnestness into its articles on Tammany no harm would have been done. Thus far it has seemed very anxious to carry out the spirit of the old adage, to "hold with the hare and run with the hounds." But we have not alluded to this subject except when the *Tribune* has compelled us, because at a time like the present the duty of two public journals is to make war on the common enemy of the public, and not create a diversion in favor of this enemy by fighting with each other. These two journals may have differences of opinion; but it is unseemly for them to wrangle about those differences just now.

The doleful lament of the *Tribune* that the TIMES will not "keep cool," is really one of the best things of the season. We had a general impression that our exemplary neighbor was rather apt to fly into a towering rage on very slight provocation; and that when in a rage bad words flew about like sparks from an anvil. We were not aware before that the *Tribune* lived in a refrigerator. It has scolded us ere now in a really cruel manner for not calling people "liars" when they deserved it. Unless we are mistaken, it bestows what Mrs. Malaprop calls a "sweet derangement of epitaphs" on everybody who displeases it. However, a grain of example is worth a bushel of precept, so let us see how the "Tribune" keeps cool when it is involved in a controversy. The other day it had an argument with the *World*, in the course of which it cooed like a sucking dove. Listen to the soothing sounds:

"If our readers will bear with the instantaneance of the subject, we propose so to deal with *one common liar* that henceforth he shall bear upon his countenance the *brand of his vocation as plainly as does the common prostitute*. We mean the New-York *World*. * * * The *World knew* word for word what we said, and *with idiotic folly* attributed to us the exact opposite. It is not likely to mingle such *dense stupidity* with its *malignity* soon again;—wherefore we invite all who have ever thought of giving credit, at any time, to anything it may say on any possible subject, merely because it says it, to take note of these facts and remember them. * * * Knowing this, it *lied deliberately, shamelessly and foolishly*—having no possible hope for escape from its infamy, save the trust that we would not think it worth while to expose it." &c., &c., &c.

Thousands of similar rosebuds might be gathered from the *Tribune* garden—but let them bloom in peace. The fact is that it is of much more importance for these two papers, the TIMES and the *Tribune*, to concentrate their attacks upon the corrupt Tammany oligue than to go pounding away at each other. The latter sport would be very amusing to HALL & Co. They would like to egg on the opponents, and sprinkle a little cayenne pepper about to warm things up a bit. But the public would not regard the scene with the same approval. The *Tribune* will doubtless do what seems to it best; and if we do not satisfy it in our method of striving for the general good, let it charitably remember that we are not all divinely inspired, and that it is quite impossible for every paper in the world to be so good-tempered and mild-mannered, so cool and so sagacious as the New-York *Tribune*.

Boiler Explosions.

The public is recovering from the thrill of horror that went through it on the first two days of the week; but the *Westfield* disaster is still one of the chief topics of conversation, and speculations as to the cause of the explosion are common both in speech and in print, coming sometimes from those whose opinion is worthy of consideration, but generally from those who illustrate the various degrees of ignorance and incompetence with which such a subject may be treated. Denunciation of the owners, of the engine-driver, and of the official inspector of boilers is rife. This is not unnatural, and within the bounds of reason, it is not unjust. Responsibility in a matter which involves the lives and limbs of hundreds of passengers every day in the year, cannot be too rigidly insisted upon, and must not be permitted to be shifted from one shoulder to another, or, without the best reason, from men to things inanimate. If culpable negligence or culpable incompetence (for in matters of life and death incompetence is culpable) can be fixed upon any person who was in any way responsible for the safety of the *Westfield* and her living freight, there should be no mitigation of the extremest punishment which a violated law and an outraged public sentiment can inflict upon the culprit. It is with no purpose of excuse or palliation, with no disposition to restrain the most searching and inexorable investigation into the causes of this calamity, and the conditions which made it possible, that we make the following suggestions.

It is quite possible that the boiler of the *Westfield* was originally inferior, or that it had become defective by misuse, or that the official inspection was not thorough, or that the tests were in themselves insufficient, or that the engineer neglected his duty. One of these, a combination of two, or more, or all of them may be found to have been present on the occasion of this dreadful disaster. And yet it is not only just but wise to recognise the fact that men who in knowledge, observation and thoughtfulness, are, to say the least, not inferior to those who are ready with condemnation on one and all of these grounds, take a different view of the question.

Steam-boiler explosions are of two kinds. In one there is a rupture, either in the boiler or the flues, and the steam and boiling water rush out and scald those with whom they come in contact near the point of escapement. These are generally few in number, and there is no destruction of the vessel, or displacement of the boiler itself. In these cases the boiler has merely been overstrained, and has given way at some weak spot; a plate cracks, or is blown off, or a flue collapses. Explosions are generally of this kind; and against such explosions care, thorough inspection, and established tests afford almost certain security. In these cases, the boiler may be properly said to burst. But once in a while, happily with comparative rarity, a boiler explodes like a powder magazine, shaking the vessel that contains it to the keleon, or the house to the foundations; tearing the frame and the upper works of the former all to pieces, blowing the walls and even the roof of the latter into the air, scattering death and destruction far and wide, tearing itself from its own bed and sometimes turning topsy-turvy. It does not merely yield, or give way at one spot; but it is rent asunder and split in pieces, as if by an enormous blast of powder, and by the blast men and things are blown about like grape-shot out of a cannon. This kind kind of explosion which on Sunday afternoon put our City in mourning. How this kind of explosion, the experienced and thoughtful observers whose views we are expressing, say, is an altogether different phenomenon from the former, and due to entirely different causes. Of the nature of these causes, they do not, we believe, profess to have any satisfactory knowledge. They only maintain that explosions of this kind are not caused by a mere increase of the ordinary and proper head of steam, and a yielding of the boiler at some weak spot. The latter, they confidently assert, is entirely inadequate to the production of the awful and destructive power so suddenly manifested. In the case of the *Westfield*, for instance, one-half the vessel was a total wreck; the main deck was torn up, the upper works were blown to pieces, timbers and fragments of the boiler were blown about like feathers, the pilot-house was hoisted forty or fifty feet clear up into the air. It is contended, and certainly not without semblance of reason, that the mere giving way of the boiler to a pressure of a few pounds, more or less, to the square inch would produce no such effects as this. Would a pressure of twenty-seven pounds to the square inch, they ask, or thirty-four or forty, tear a vessel to pieces in this manner? And they answer that no one familiar with the phenomena of explosive boilers and projectile forces could believe so for a moment. The force suddenly developed here is like that which drives a shot from a gun or explodes a bomb. It is as if a barrel of gunpowder or a case of nitro-glycerine had been touched off in the engine-room. In cases of this kind, small vessels have been blown all to pieces, and have actually disappeared from the surface of the water. The power that wrought the wreck and ruin of Sunday afternoon could not have been imprisoned an instant by any sheet of iron that was ever rolled, or fettered by any rivets that were ever forged.

Those who refuse to believe that casualties like this are caused by the mere normal increase of the pressure of steam upon a boiler, say that we do not know yet all the possibilities developed by the compression and heating of the vapor of water. For steam does not do its wonderful work for us unless we confine and compress it, and fill it with a high degree of latent heat. At the boiling heat, 212°, it would do little or nothing for us. According to REGNAULT'S investigations, (the most valuable that have yet been made,) at a pressure of twenty-seven pounds to the square inch the temperature of steam is 244°, and its total heat, latent and free, is 1,188°. Now, what are all the effects of this latent heat upon the compressed vapor of water, which, it will be remembered, is composed of two gases, hydrogen and oxygen, one the most intensely burning and the other the great supporter of combustion, is not yet known. And it is supposed that these frightful and destructive explosions (as distinguished from the mere yielding or bursting before spoken of) are caused by the sudden evolution of highly expansive gases. Such is the explosion of gunpowder, which is caused merely by the sudden formation and setting free of carbonic acid, carbonic oxide and nitrogen gases. In the case supposed, if the boiler were without seam or rivet, but of one piece six inches thick, and without a flaw, it would be blown to flinders, and the strength of the compression would only increase the violence, and consequent destructiveness of the explosion. What would be the effect of a sudden increase of heat by forces acting within the boiler itself, may be gathered from the fact that (according to REGNAULT) a temperature of 359° (exclusive of latent heat) will raise the pressure to one hundred and forty pounds to the square inch. This is only 108° higher than the heat at which we have only twenty-seven pounds to the inch; an increase which, if this theory or supposition is well founded, might take place in a few seconds or almost instantaneously. As to what might cause this sudden evolution of heat and gas, nothing is known, as we have said before. But when the conditions are favorable, a trifling cause will produce that which is ready to be produced. A slight jar will instantly fill a clear fluid with crystals, or cause a pellet of an apparently innoxious amalgam to explode with a force to which that of gunpowder is feebleness itself.

This view of our yet imperfect knowledge of the working of steam, and as to the difference between the different kinds of boiler explosion, was held by two such practical men as the late JAMES P. ALLAIRE and THOMAS B. STILLMAN, both of whom had made the steam-engine a special study, the latter having been well known from his connection with the Novelty Works and as Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats and Boilers for this district. Without adopting it, we deem it of sufficient value and interest to be laid before the public on the occasion of an explosion which certainly does not seem to be one of the ordinary kind; as to which—the latter, it should be remembered that the establishment of this theory as to the former would not in the least diminish the value or the effectiveness of all the usual precautions, or lessen one whit the responsibility of boiler inspectors, or of steam-boat owners or their employes.

Two Sets of Resolutions.

Last night, two prominent organizations of a political character held meetings in this City. The one was the German American Union, representing, more or less directly, our Teutonic fellow-citizens, without distinction of party. The other was the rump of that body which still clings to the title and claims of a Union Republican General Committee. The exposures which we have recently made concerning the administration of our City finances, came up for consideration before each of these bodies. We present elsewhere the resolutions which were passed in regard to them, and we invite attention to the very instructive contrast which these resolutions present. The Germans frankly recognize the vital interest which such exposures possess for every citizen, and fairly accept the obligations which their publicity imposes upon them. The recurrence of such abuses must be prevented in future, and in order to contribute to this end, a thorough investigation into the existing state of our City finances must at once be made. Thereupon follows the practical conclusion that a committee be immediately appointed to act, either on its own responsibility or in conjunction with others having a similar object, to make the required public investigation and report, from time to time, the result. The importance of throwing the united strength of the German vote in favor of honest government is also clearly recognized, and the Union makes a general appeal for support in its action in favor of Municipal reform.

The "Union Republicans" are even more decided than the Germans in regard to the significance and accuracy of the charges which we have made against the City Government. Having lived next door to Tammany for some time, they had the best possible reason for being "convinced that the charges of corruption against the leaders of the Democratic Party were true." But now that the proofs are down in black and white, these honest citizens who never hid away any of the spoils of the Canaanites in their tent, are absolutely "appalled at the magnitude of the fraud" which has been so unanswerably proved. To the violent shock which Gen. COCHRANE, Messrs. SMITH and MANIERRE and other confiding souls of similar guilelessness have received from the facts we have made public, must be attributed their failure to take such action as the circumstances naturally demand. People have become accustomed to the delusion under which these incorruptible patriots labor, of representing the Republican Party of this City. But they have surpassed all previous efforts in the same direction in assuming themselves to be "the only organization capable of contending against this power" &c. of Tammany, and in following out this assumption to its legitimate conclusions by inviting "all the friends of Municipal reform to join our Assembly Association, and co-operate with us to the end that the foul organization of Tammany Hall may be hurled from power." This may be very excellent fooling, but it is hardly calculated to deceive anybody. The "friends of Municipal reform" will pursue their own course supremely indifferent to the surprising possibilities of action which have lain so long concealed in the ranks of the Union Republicans. If these gentlemen are, as they protest, [illegible] with the rascality of [illegible] allies, let them come out of the Bottle camp, and instead of blustering and swaggering about what they would do if they only had the chance, let them honestly unite with the many good men and true who are banding together for the overthrow of our unprincipled City Ring. It will hardly surprise anybody if they refuse to do this, but it will add one more reason for congratulation in view of the dissolution which certainly awaits them at the hands of the next State Convention, to whose judgment Mr. GREELEY'S resolutions unreservedly commits them.

MINOR TOPICS.

Citizens desirous of participating in the public meeting to take action relative to the frauds and robberies of the Treasury by our City officials, are invited to affix their names to the call published in yesterday's TIMES. A large majority of the leading tax-payers and business firms in the City have already signed the call, and the time and place of holding the meeting will be duly announced. The movement for a public meeting, started by NATHANIEL SANDS, ostensibly in the interest of the public, but really in the interest of the "Ring," will probably be dropped, now that its true character has become evident. At any rate, no citizen who is in earnest in the effort to bring to accountability and punish the perpetrators of the frauds will be likely to sign any "call," or other document emanating from SANDS or his agents.

Senator MORTON went down into Kentucky last week, and made a capital speech at Louisville on the political situation. He paid special attention to the new departure. By analyzing and comparing the language of the conventions that had pretended to adopt it, he established the conclusion that it "was a trick and a verbal fraud." "The conventions," he declared, "had for their object to take the recent amendments out of the issue in the approaching elections; but leaving the Democratic Party free to question their authority should they come into power." He also described the remarkable utterances of Democratic Conventions on the tariff, showing that while they spent a good deal of time in denouncing it, they had nothing they could all agree to substitute for it. "The truth is," he remarked, "the Democratic Party has no position on the tariff which any white or colored man is bound to respect"—a sentiment which was very properly cheered.

The British public, which has lately been making the virtual retirement of Queen VICTORIA from public life an excuse for grumbling over the allowance of Princes and Princesses, will doubtless be gratified to have Mr. GLADSTONE'S assurance that her Majesty is both willing and anxious to resume her duties of state, and that she will do so as soon as her health permits. There may possibly be found people whom even this will not satisfy, and who will insist upon thinking that the Queen might have expended a little of her annual income in having State hospitalities dispensed by deputy. The spectacle of Royal guests of the British nation being at a hotel, while Buckingham Palace stands empty, is calculated to make certain important sections of the public consider whether there is any necessity of having a palace at all. By these, a revival of Royal liberality will be considered as essential as an improvement of the Royal health.

The captains of steam-boats on the rivers and lakes of the West have lately begun to evince a commendable desire for the observance of a proper degree of etiquette at their saloon tables. A short time since there was a notable instance of this improvement on a Minnesota steam-boat. A rough-looking individual appeared at table in his shirt-sleeves, and planted himself by the side of a lady, in spite of the remonstrances of the waiters, who refused to serve him in so free and easy an attire. Notwithstanding this, he managed to keep his seat until the cloth was removed, but was finally pulled to leave the state-room and go to bed on an empty stomach. Next morning he would have been compelled to do without breakfast but for the generosity of a clergyman, the fare of whose coat hanger drove him to accept. As soon as the vessel touched the wharf at Winona, he jumped on shore, and, in a high state of indignation, went to confer with a lawyer on the propriety of suing the Company for damages. To his mind, it seemed a grievous outrage to dictate to a free-born citizen of the United States what he should wear. On the other hand, the Captain had the thanks of all the respectable passengers for administering a well-merited rebuke. A few examples of this kind would exercise a very wholesome influence upon the gamblers and wealthy traveling boors, whose disgusting vulgarities have been so long a nuisance on Western steam-boats.

Dr. GOSS, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, has been giving his flock some sensible advice on the subject of avoiding the vulgar ostentation and vanity of the modern funeral. It is very greatly to be desired that the homily of the good Bishop should be echoed by his brethren on this side of the Atlantic. On the score of "hideous apparatus and furniture of the livery-men and equipage," we have made sundry improvements on the English model, but the solemn and touching rite of burial as commonly performed, especially among our Hibernian fellow-citizens, too often partakes of the character of a "grotesque performance," which the clergy could, doubtless, do much to reform.

The celebrated story of the Cock-Lane Ghost has recently been eclipsed by mysterious doings at a farm-house in Montgomery County, Ohio. The owner, a man named BENJAMIN SILVER, has suffered so much, pecuniarily, from the destructive pranks of ghostly visitors, that he has been impelled to make an affidavit before a Magistrate, in which he furnishes a detailed statement that would fill several co umns of the TIMES. The "manifestations" originated in stripping the crusts from pies which stood upon a shelf in the cellar. Then the milk-tubs were upset, the potatoes thrown about the floor, the vinegar-barrels overturned, the chairs and tables sent flying from one end of the room to the other, the flour scattered, the chimney-ornaments broken in fragments, flower-pots turned up-side down, kettles of boiling water dashed from the stove, and last, but by no means least, an assault made upon the infant heir to the estate. Some of SILVER'S kinsmen, who were called upon to witness the movements of the furniture, give testimony in corroboration. The Spiritualists residing in the neighborhood are endeavoring to connect the mystery with the presence of a boy "medium" who has lately been adopted by the family. Hitherto the inhabitants of the "spirit world" have been in the habit of amusing themselves during the hours of darkness, but in this case there has been such a departure from the regular rule as to admit of most of the "heavy work" being done between 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 in the afternoon.

THE OCEAN CHALLENGE CUP.

A Splendid Specimen of American Art—Description of Commodore Bennett's Prize Cup—The Prize on Exhibition at Tiffany's.

Some time ago there was a description given us these columns of a magnificent specimen of American handiwork, which consisted of a silver and gold épergne, designed and manufactured by the Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., by the order of a number of gentlemen in Paris. Yesterday an attaché of the TIMES was shown a work of skill in the precious metals which not only excels in artistic beauty and delicate workmanship the work of art above mentioned, but far surpasses anything of the kind ever produced in this country, and fully equals the most elaborate models of plate ornamentation in the Old World. The piece of plate in question is Commodore BENNETT'S Ocean Challenge Cup, which is to be given to the winning yacht of the ocean race, which is to take place this month from the Highlands of Newport to Sandy Hook lightship and return. The design of the prize cup is very neat and appropriate, being intensely nautical in all its characteristics, even down to the diminutive golden oakum which are tied with sailor-like cleverness in bowlines, clove hitches and fisherman's bends. The cup is shaped like an urn, and stands on an ebony pedestal, with corresponding panels of frosted silver in front and rear, connected by miniature chain-cables of silver. The angles of the base of the cup are ornamented with four dolphin heads in oxydized silver and gold. The four corners are tastefully connected by a ring of rich honeysuckle ornamentation in dead gold. The stem is embellished with what is technically known as Marguerite foliation in frosted gold. The pyramid of the body of the vase or cup is garnished with fluted and reeded flutes, alternating in silver and gold, with double bands of dead and burnished gold connecting with the body of the cup. The chief and most striking feature of the cup is a repoussé bas relief in dark oxidized silver of a scene taken from COOPER'S novel of the Water Witch. The main view is elaborately executed, and the figures of the mariners on the deck of the *Hesperus*, one pointing out the coming storm, and others grouped with graceful carelessness, are truly most admirably designed. On each side of the medallion are falls and festoons of chain, with blocks and tackles in silver and gold. From the fabled anchors, pendant to a miniature cat-head, a golden cable leads to hawser-holes of a stately Indian barge, whose bold prow, shaped like that of a Venetian gondola, and decorated with gold an arrow and tufts of feathers in varied tints of oxydization, gracefully form the two handles of the splendid cup. The beautiful lines of the vase are extended in strict accordance with its urn-shaped design, by the raised pinions of two eagleys or sea-eagles perched on black, bleak-looking rocks of the darkest shade of oxydization of the precious metal. This forms the shoulder of the vase. Both sides of the neck of the cup are adorned with the pennants of the rival yachts, floating from Lilliputian flagstaffs, and crowned with a golden wreath of laurel. The exactness with which the artist has conformed to the marine character of the whole design is seen in the golden "bowline on a bight," which secures the wreath of laurel to a "ring-bolt" on the cup. The "topmost" rim of the cup is decorated very lavishly with silk sailcloth ornamentation. The cover is formed of a plain square block of satin-finished silver, in the centre of which is placed a statuette of COLUMBUS, hitting a well from a gilded globe, typical of the discovery of America. The "Ocean Challenge Cup" of Mr. BENNETT is beyond a doubt a very elegant and tasty piece of plate, and is quite marked in the sharpness of the relief, as well as the strong contrast produced in the various tints of oxydized silver on its surface, and the novel shades of parcel gilding. The cup is encased in a dome-shaped crystal cover, and, including its ebony pedestal, is 18 inches in height. It weighs 200 ounces, and will cost between $1,500 and $2,000. A bronze special accompanies the prize, upon which is the following inscription:

"Ocean Challenge Cup—Light-ship off Newport to Sandy Hook Light-ship and back."

On the reverse is a bas relief of a scene taken from the story of the *Hesperus*, encircled by the following:

"Ergo exploranda est veritas multum prius quam scalus prave judicii sententia."

In a few days this magnificent work of art will be ready for inspection at the warerooms of the Messrs. TIFFANY.

Probable Homicide in Brooklyn.

About 9 o'clock Wednesday night, in the liquor-saloon of ANDREW BECK, at the corner of Humboldt and Boerum streets, Williamsburg, JOHN SCHUMAN was stabbed in the back by JOHN HEISLER, who is a baker in the employ of LAWRENCE ZIMMER. BECK, it appears, was standing in the saloon talking about some person who had insulted his wife that morning, when HEISLER, who was evidently under the influence of liquor, entered, and without a word of explanation dealt the blow in question. HEISLER was arrested, as were also BECK, the keeper of the saloon, and Mr. ZIMMER, who was a witness of the circumstance. It is doubtful whether SCHUMAN will recover.

THE LATE DISASTER.

Examination Before the Steam-Boat Inspectors.

Testimony of the Engineer, the Superintendent and Mr. Lighthall.

The Qualifications of the Engineer and the Condition of the Boiler.

One Additional Death at the Park Hospital.

Further Facts and Incidents of Interest.

The investigation into the cause of the explosion of the boiler of the *Westfield* was continued before the United States Inspectors of Steam-boats, at No. 26 Pine-street, yesterday. Only four witnesses were examined, but the testimony taken was very important. JULIUS RAYNOR, a passenger on the boat, stated that he was near the engine-room for some minutes before the explosion, and saw no one attending to the engine, though he was a close observer, being desirous of witnessing the operation of starting. While he was looking into the engine-room, he noticed the gauge, but could not tell what the pressure of steam was, though from his description of the position of the hand, it must have been very high. This evidence was only important to the extent that it contradicted the engineer, who swears positively that he was in and around the engine-room all the time, and particularly from four to five minutes before the explosion.

The engineer, ROBINSON, was subjected to a very searching examination, but he went through it creditably, considering his lack of scientific knowledge. He was questioned closely regarding the amount of water in the boiler, and the amount of steam shown by the gauge. Just before the explosion he saw twenty-seven pounds of steam indicated by the gauge, and it had been raised within a few moments from twenty pounds. The instant before the catastrophe ROBINSON had walked forward just far enough to see the Captain in the wheel-house, and noticing that he was ready to start, went back toward the engine-room. Had he delayed his return two minutes, he would, in all probability, have been blown up with the boiler, as his position on the deck was just over the then seething magazine. ROBINSON testified that the gauge was sometimes inaccurate; that when there was no steam in the boiler it would fluctuate between zero and two pounds, and sometimes it would suddenly jump from one figure to another when a strain was on the boiler. His idea of the setting of the valves was that the Government valve was fixed at twenty-seven pounds so as to give the boiler a chance to blow off in case the limit of twenty-five pounds was exceeded. He testified that he had seen the steam-gauge show twenty-nine, and then he supposed it was wrong because the safety-valve was operating. He thought possibly that the valve might have been only partially working at this time, that it was blowing off as much as it could, and that the gauge had stuck at twenty-nine and would not indicate above that. ROBINSON did not profess to have any scientific knowledge, and adjusted his valve by the gauge. If that was wrong, of course his valve would be wrong. He was unable to tell the difference between a high and a low pressure engine, and betrayed lamentable ignorance in this respect, though it appeared he had been licensed as an engineer by Messrs. MATTHEWS & WEEKS, United States Steam-boat Inspectors, in July, 1869. His definitions of a vacuum were very crude, but such as might have been expected from a man with his very superficial knowledge.

The testimony of Mr. LIGHTHALL, who has been an engineer since 1835, and has had a long experience in constructing and running engines, was very important, as he had made a thorough examination of the wreck. He discovered a crack in the inside of the plate which first gave way. This crack was about eighteen inches long and three-sixteenths of an inch deep, but was not perceptible from the outside, nor could it have been discovered by an interior examination, as it was against one of the flues. He examined the safety-valve of the boat, and discovered it to be in a horrible condition and rusted to such an extent that, in his opinion, it was useless. Notwithstanding the crack in the plate, Mr. LIGHTHALL said that he would have ventured to work the boiler with from eighteen to twenty pounds of steam. He considered the iron perfectly good, and was not surprised that the crack did not show on the hydraulic test. His opinion was that the explosion was caused by an over pressure of steam far exceeding the capacity of the boiler. The gauge was out of order, and did not register correctly, because it was liable to become deranged by the motion of the toggles against the steam-pipe leading to the gauge. To sum up his conclusions: The boiler burst from an over-pressure of steam; the valve was so rusted that it did not relieve the boiler, and the gauge was at fault in not recording the proper pressure. He intimated that the engineer was negligent in not ascertaining the condition of two such important parts of the boiler as the guage and the safety-valve.

Capt. BRAISTED, the Superintendent of the Ferry, swore that when the boats were sent for inspection he sent word that he wanted the boilers to carry twenty-five pounds of steam; that his injunctions to the engineers not to exceed this limit were occasionally disregarded, and that he had seen the gauge mark twenty-seven several times. He had then called the attention of the engineer to the fact, and threatened him with dismissal, but never carried his threat into execution. He swore that ROBINSON was a very careful and trustworthy man, and that he would, notwithstanding this disaster, trust his life and the lives of his family on a boat of which he was engineer. Almost the first question he asked when he went on board the boat after the accident was if the crew had been drinking anything, and he was satisfied from the answer of the engineer that the crew were perfectly sober.

The investigation will be conducted to-morrow in the United States Circuit Court-room, and it is probable that witnesses will be examined who will give some very important testimony.

The Evidence Yesterday.

The first witness called yesterday was Mr. JULIUS RAYNOR, who was examined by Mr. HILL, and testified as follows:

Julius Raynor sworn: Was on board the *Westfield* at the time of the accident; was on the left hand side of the engine, on the main deck; went up to the engine-room and looked in to see them start; there appeared to be no one in the room; two firemen came up and sat down on the deck; I then looked down into the fire-room, and a few moments after looked into the engine-room again, but no one was there; saw the hand on the steam-gauge was pretty well up, but did not observe the figures; am sure this was the steam-gauge; have no recollection as to the number indicated by the hand; should judge it was up about three parts; noticed a noise of steam blowing off from the boiler; escaped from the boat after the explosion uninjured; was on the boat all the time, and am sure the engineer was not on board; had he been in the engine-room I would have seen him; I was a little abaft the engine-room when the explosion occurred; supposing the dial had been a clock, the position of the hand of the gauge would have indicated eleven o'clock; there was only one hand on the gauge.

TESTIMONY OF THE ENGINEER.

Henry Robinson, the engineer of the *Westfield*, sworn—Reside at Stapleton, Staten Island; am nearly forty years of age; have been an engineer nearly [illegible] years; have had charge of the *Wyoming*, running to Elizabethport; have run on excursions, but never on any other boats than ferry-boats; have had a license as engineer from the United States Inspectors; have a license dated July, 1869, signed by JOHN W. WEEKS and JOHN K. MATTHEWS; this is the fourth license that I have had; was engineer of the *Westfield* at the time of the explosion; left Staten Island at half-past twelve P. M., touching Quarantine, leaving with four casks of water; came into New-York City, and the engine bell rang all done; went out and put the hose on the tanks, and went on the bridge to straighten them; went back to the engine-room and saw that there were twenty pounds of steam; went out, and the firemen [illegible] water; I then saw the fireman coming out of the fire-room, and asked him if all was right, and he said yes; I then met ROBERT CRAWSON, the third fireman, and went below and found three solid cocks of water; I then returned to the engine-room, and looking in saw twenty-seven pounds of steam; during the twenty-five minutes, the steam raised from twenty to twenty-seven pounds; I then walked slowly off toward the bow, and then looked up and saw the Captain with his hand on the wheel; I then returned toward the engine-room, and when within ten or fifteen feet heard the explosion; I rushed for the engine-room door, and stopped and lifted the trap, when the fireman, CRAWSON, came up; PATRICK, the other fireman, was so much injured that he died; after noticing twenty-seven pounds on the gauge, I was not absent four minutes; after noticing twenty-seven pounds on the gauge I went forward, and was not absent over a minute when the explosion occurred; don't know whether the gauge was correct or not; when there was no steam on the boiler the gauge would sometimes stand at two and at other times at zero; the steam which operated the gauge was taken from the steam-pipe below; think that the gauge has stuck, or hesitated between figures, but it was never touched or stuck; I think so from what I have heard Mr. BELKNAP say; noticed that I had four solid cocks of water when I left Staten Island; I used the feed-pump from Vanderbilt's Landing to Quarantine; worked twenty to twenty-five pounds of steam on the way up; generally use twenty-five to twenty-seven pounds of steam; the valve was set at twenty-seven pounds so as to give the steam a chance to blow off and thus keep it at twenty-five; that was my idea; when the gauge showed twenty-seven in the slip the safety-valve was just simmering; had dark fires in the furnaces; attempted to relieve the boiler when twenty-seven pounds were shown by turning the steam into the tank; this did not take off the surplus steam, and the valve was still blowing besides the cocks being open into the tank. When we came in at New-York there was steam and water in the fourth cock; we feed the boiler from the main engine and by means of a donkey engine; did not notice how hot the water was, but have fed boiling water without difficulty; the pumps are on the engine keelson, and the tanks are on the kelson of the boat; seldom had difficulty in working the pumps; if we were short of water in the tanks, or if the fires were very hot, we raised the safety valve; the valve raises without assistance and closes after the boiler is relieved; was not present when the boiler was inspected; was on Staten Island, attached to the other boat; previous to the last inspection the water bottom had been taken off and legs put on; before that carried twenty-seven pounds of steam; have not often seen the steam above twenty-seven pounds on this boiler; have seen it twenty-nine on her passage; this was inside of a year, and since the legs were put on; I have seen it above twenty-nine when the gauge has been wrong; have known that the gauge was wrong by the safety-valve; set the valve by the gauge, and if the gauge is wrong I go by the safety-valve; had the gauge altered when the Captain took it to be repaired, and when it came back it agreed with the valve; know no other way of setting the valve without a gauge; am no scientific man, but would measure the lever and get somebody to cipher it up for me. Think the valve opening was five inches in diameter, but am no figurer, and cannot tell how many square inches there are; have seen a mercury gauge and have used one on the *Red Jacket*; had an Ashcroft gauge on the *Red Jacket*, but it did not agree with the mercury gauge all the time; there is some difference between the *Westfield's* engine and the tug-boat's; one is a Stevens cut-off and the other is a high pressure. [When asked to explain the difference between a high and a low pressure boat, witness hesitated, and said he could not explain it exactly.] Some high-pressure boats were 50, 75 and 100 pounds; my idea is that the difference between my engine and one of the tug-boats engines is that one is low and the other is high pressure. [When asked to explain how the steam worked in his engine, he hesitated, and finally said that the steam came in by the valve.] The steam comes from the boiler, the valve raises and steam is condensed and the air pump carries the water off; sea water comes in from the side valve, and goes into the condenser, and there the steam is killed, and thus makes a vacuum in the condenser; this gives the engine the power—taking off the exhaust steam and clearing the engine; think I would have more pressure on the piston nearest the condenser than if it was a high-pressure engine—or about equal; vacuum is foul air; there is another way to make a vacuum; you take a piece of wet leather and press it on a stone and make a vacuum; this is owing to the wet leather; take a pipe and draw the air out with the mouth, and it will stick fast because of the vacuum that forms inside; the suction keeps the pipe there; that is the highest idea I have of a vacuum; if there was a hole in the condenser it would not work, owing to the suction; don't know how much air weighs; know that it presses with force on the earth, but can't say how much; if the boiler "primed" or foamed it would probably burst the cylinder head; would stop it coming over by shutting off the steam and allow the water to settle in the boiler; boilers foam in consequence of the boiler or the water being dirty, and sometimes the engine does not carry all the water away; did not work the engine just previous to the explosion, and no one else was allowed to work it; never started the engine unless all the men were seen around, for fear they would be in the way; never worked in a machine-shop; worked at firing before I run an engine; have been on steam-boats since 1852; have had charge since 1861; never met with any serious accident; have not observed any leaks about this boiler since it was repaired; never saw it leak at the patches; only used a donkey-pump for feed except at night; took charge of the boat at twelve M. on that day, and the explosion took place about half-past one; there was no carousing of the boat at the wharf; knew the cocks were in order, but have nothing to say about the steam-gauge; don't know when it was tested, but think that it was when the boiler was overhauled in November or December last.

Examined by Mr. Boole—The head of the boiler was over twenty feet from the engine-room; the scuttle was over the tank; the fire-room ladder led on the main deck, just in front of the boiler, and the fireman was immediately in front of the boiler the instant before the explosion; the boat was in the slip twenty-five minutes; first I put the hose on the tank, and walked around and went back to the engine-room; did not go out of the gate on the bridge; it took six or seven minutes to fill the tank; I then remained in and around the engine-room up to within a few minutes of the explosion; meanwhile I tried the water and saw that I had twenty-seven pounds on the gauge; cannot say what caused the explosion; whether it was weakness on the top of the sheet or not; it was my favorite, because I had been on the boat so long and regarded this as the best boiler of the three; can form no idea of the pressure at the end of the boiler.

By Mr. Hill—Never remember having low water when lying in the dock; never had less than steam and water in the second cock; if water was below the last cock and out of the glass, would let her lay; would then cover the fires until she cooled down; then I should try the engines, and if the water was still low, would draw the fires; if the boat was going should keep her a going; she would move with four or five pounds of steam; the manhole was on the top of the boiler.

By Mr. Boole—Think the break first occurred on the sheet of the manhole-plate; never saw any indications of a leak around there; heard no hissing noise while I was around the boiler; have not observed any weakness on the water level of the boiler; a patch was on the bottom seam of the plate which broke; there was another patch nearer the furnaces over one of the seams, about four inches from the leg of the boiler; it did not leak, but there was a weak spot discovered when the water-bottom was cut off.

TESTIMONY OF MR. LIGHTHALL.

William A. Lighthall sworn: Reside in Brooklyn; am an engineer, and have been since 1835; have built, superintended and run engines of steam-boats and steam-ships; am now employed in manufacturing condensers, &c.; examined the work of the *Westfield*, by order of the Supervising Inspector, yesterday; saw all that my attention could be drawn to; examined boiler and saw the great rent that was made, and believe I can say when it commenced; as the boat laid with her bow toward the New-York side, the rent commenced on the port side; the rent was from the under side, leaving about one-eighth of an inch of the outside good iron, and this crack had existed for a long time; with twenty-five pounds of steam and one-eighth of an inch of new iron, I don't think the rent could have occurred; I did not find any piece of iron of that boiler less than one-quarter of an inch thick; the flues, steam chimney, and arches, if they were together today, are strong enough to bear sixty pounds of steam, and the flues, arches and steam-chimney are as good now as they ever were; the safety-valve stood in about the position for twenty-seven pounds; the Government valve was gone; the regular valve was in a horrible condition, and subject to carry sixty pounds of steam—so rusted as not to work properly; but at that time it had laid in the rain three or four days; consider that the rupture commenced at the longitudinal seam on the port side; the iron was cracked for about eighteen inches; believe there was plenty of water in the boiler, and there is every indication of that fact; the crack on the inside was opposite the flues where a man examining from the inside could see it; am quite sure this plate was cracked before the explosion; the transverse rupture was new and one-quarter inch in thickness; the tensile strain would be equal to sixty pounds of steam; don't remember what good quarter inch iron will bear; I have carried sixty pounds of steam on ten foot shells of no thicker iron than that; with that crack in the sheet the boiler would have stood forty pounds to the square inch notwithstanding the crack extended eighteen inches, and three-quarter through the sheet; knowing the fact, however, would not have been willing to work twenty-five pounds; would not have been afraid to carry eighteen to twenty pounds, knowing the fact of the crack; think the boiler would have stood thirty-five pounds pressure hydrostatic on the day it blew up; I fear that there was more pressure than that on the day of explosion; believe the safety-valve was oxidyzed around its stem, and the bonnet not in proper order; the gauge was not in good condition; the pipe was affected by the vibration of the toggle, and therefore liable to derangement; this derangement would have put the gauge out of order, and rendered it liable to err; think no careful engineer would have allowed his safety-valve to get in such a condition; with a good glass gauge and safety-valve, and a good man, all will go well; I consider the cause of the accident an overpressure; there was water enough in the boiler; the furnaces were in their proper form and the connections and flues as good as they ever were; I call this a rupture; there are two plans of explosions; one is when short of water, and another is too much pressure; in this case there was an excess of pressure of pure steam.

Recess was here taken until 2 o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. BRAISTED.

Capt. James H. Braisted sworn: Am Superintendent of the Ferry, and arrived at the scene of the disaster soon after it occurred; I acted under the orders of the Police and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; considered the boat under their charge after the accident; we did all we could to extricate the wounded and care for their safety; hired ROBINSON, the engineer; he originally came from Poughkeepsie and was on board the ferry-boat *Columbus* before I saw him; think the Company has a charter from the State; it is an incorporated Company; ROBINSON was fireman with me ten years ago; we broke him in to be engineer as we do all our people; he was honest, and the most trustworthy man I ever knew; whenever there is any important duty to perform, we always select ROBINSON; we have fair crews to each boat; have given orders as to the amount of steam, and have told them all to carry twenty-one, twenty-two or twenty-three pounds of steam, and always to be on the safe side; pay particular attention to the water, and am on duty all the time; my orders were to carry not exceeding twenty-three or twenty-four pounds of steam; the inspectors examined the boats at ten days' notice at my request; said nothing to Mr. MATTHEWS as to amount of pressure; told the engineer to tell Mr. MATTHEWS that all the steam wanted was twenty-five pounds; in the case of the *Josephine* we wanted to carry forty pounds, as she had a new boiler, only a year old; we carry now twenty-eight to thirty-two pounds of steam on the *Josephine*; have seen the steam-gauge of the *Westfield* range from five to twenty-seven pounds; have frequently seen it at twenty-seven, at which, both the boat's valve and the Government valve would blow off; have never seen the gauge above twenty-seven, but as a general thing [illegible] I have reprimanded the engineers, as high steam is expensive; always reprimanded the engineer when I saw twenty-seven pounds on the gauge. The certificate only allows twenty-five pounds; never knew the water to be [illegible] the *Westfield's* boiler; use Croton water, [illegible] water, when we cannot get [illegible]; when I was about to lay her up [illegible] and that he had examined her, and that nothing required to be done to her boiler; [illegible] patches were put on the boat [illegible] put on since the water-bottom [illegible]; had implicit confidence in ROBINSON, [illegible] him with [illegible]; I never knew him to tell a lie or be [illegible] in any particular; when we come into the dock we always blow into the tank; have always told the engineer to keep steam down so as not to blow off at the valve; I think that when the pressure exceeds twenty-five pounds the engineer has no right to carry the excess; the greatest allowable pressure was twenty-five pounds, and that limit ought to have been confined to; when I have reprimanded the engineer he may have supposed that he was permitted to carry the excess; ROBINSON cannot read nor write, but he can tell the figures on the gauge; in these boats I have asked the Inspectors to carry twenty-five pounds of steam; ROBINSON appears to understand figures well enough to read the gauge; as a general thing ROBINSON obeyed my orders in relation to carrying steam.

Examined by Mr. Boole—Made application here for the inspection as to the cause of the explosion; it is out of the power of man to tell; have formed no theory as to the cause; was never more surprised than when I heard the boiler had blown up; have burned soft coal for two years; this boat does not steam very rapidly, and she will lay for two or three hours and not get warm; it exploded because it was not strong enough to bear the pressure; should not think there was more than twenty-seven pounds on the boiler, though I do not see how it was possible to explode it with only twenty-seven pounds; we pay the captain $85 per month, the firemen $60, and the engineer $85; ten years ago I dismissed Robinson for carrying too much steam, and kept him off two months, and then took him back; he only takes a glass of lager occasionally; never knew him to take anything stronger; if Robinson had not carried steam exceeding the limit of the certificate (twenty-five pounds) I do not believe the boiler would have exploded; have no idea that he had more than twenty-seven pounds on the boiler.

To Mr. Boole: Don't know that kegs of lager were placed on the boat from the Staten Island breweries, and the contents drank by the crew; have, however, thrown empty casks overboard; do not know if any lager was on board the *Westfield* on last Sunday; asked if any liquor or lager was on board, but could not ascertain that there was; felt that it was my duty to learn if there had been any beer on board, and am satisfied that there was no lager drank by the engineer and firemen that day; asked the engineer, but did not ask any one else; nor did I ask if there had been any whisky on board.

Mr. BELKNAP remarked that it was a singular question to ask at that time. Witness said that he wished to be satisfied that everything was all right.

To Mr. BROWN—All of the men that I saw were perfectly free from the influence of liquor; notwithstanding this accident, I have the same confidence in ROBINSON that I ever had, and would trust my life and that of my family in his charge.

The investigation was here adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when it will be renewed in the United States Circuit Court-room, on Chambers street.

Incidents Connected with the Disaster.

TIMOTHY BUCKLEY, of No. 47 Essex-street, who was terribly injured in the explosion, died yesterday in Park Hospital. The remains were removed to his late residence.

Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, yesterday sent a number of articles to the Coroner's office which a son of Mrs. JENKINS, No. 308 East Twenty-eighth-street, had found on the wreck of the *Westfield*. Among them are a black willow hand-basket, a new black cloth vest and two brown towels.

Two new victims of the disaster were found yesterday in DANIEL HOGAN, aged thirty-five, and CORNELIUS HOGAN, aged forty years, brothers, who live at No. 68 Catharine-street, who appeared at Park Hospital requesting treatment for severe scalds upon the face, breast and hands. Both will probably recover.

Many of the wounded are progressing favorably at Bellevue Hospital, and no deaths took place there yesterday, still a few of the sufferers are in a very low condition, and are not likely to recover.

After the catastrophe became generally known a number of ladies nobly volunteered their services at Bellevue Hospital. Miss ARMSTRONG, of Madison-avenue, Mrs. N. C. BISHOP, of Thirty-fifth-street and Mrs. BRANDT, of Fifth-avenue, left their homes to perform this noble work of Christian charity.

Coroner Keenan and the United States Inspectors.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday received the following letter:

OFFICE UNITED STATES SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF STEAM VESSELS, SECOND DISTRICT NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1871.

Patrick H. Keenan, Esq., Coroner, New-York City:

SIR: I would respectfully ask of you the privilege of taking some of the "iron" of the *Westfield* boiler, for the purpose of having its tensile strength tested by experts, for the information of the Inspectors conducting the investigation and for the satisfaction of the public. I should like a view of the sheet at Police Head-quarters, and pieces from other parts of the boiler. I will appoint an expert to act with one you may select, or I will take any other course agreeable to you. I should also like to have the gauge tested where it now is, and in its present condition, in the same way, or jointly, or otherwise. I suggest that we act conjointly in this matter, that we may both avail ourselves of the information obtained. An early reply is respectfully solicited.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

ADDISON LOW,
Supervising Inspector, Second District.

Immediately upon the receipt of this letter Coroner KEENAN sent Mr. JOHN T. TOAL, Clerk of the Board of Coroners, to notify Mr. LOW that it was his earnest desire to aid the United States authorities in the investigation of the calamity, and orders had been given to allow Mr. LOW every facility for the examinations he had requested.

Government Safety-Valves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If Government place, at the owner's expense, on a steam-boat boiler a safety-valve, locked up so as to be beyond the reach of engineer and owner—set to prevent a pressure of more than twenty-seven pounds, and that boiler explodes under circumstances which prove that the pressure was much above that point, with plenty of water in it—shall the Government prosecute or persecute the engineer or owners for the failure of the sentinel or valve so placed by it? Would it not be much better to search the records of its own Patent Office, and find out that there has been invented a true safety-valve which would have prevented said disaster in all probability, and hasten to have it placed on all other steam-boat boilers?

INQUIRER.

The Late Alice Cary—A Story Told of an Early Disappointment.

From the Chicago Republican, Aug. 2.

When the CARY sisters made their first pilgrimage to the Eastern literary Mecca, RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD was among their earliest acquaintances. This gentleman was a prominent *litterateur* when men of letters were less numerous in New-York than at present. He was born in Benson, Vt., in 1815, and was, consequently, but about five years the senior of the elder sister. Having been educated as a printer, he became successively a Baptist preacher, a journalist, and an author. In the wider field of letters, he should be spoken of rather as a compiler than as an author. He published various collections of the prose and poetry of England and America, and, in connection with other authors, several works of popular biography. No one was better acquainted with the state of the literary market, or with the publishers of the Metropolis, than Mr. GRISWOLD.

The two rural devotees of literature from the Far West were strangers, and needed a *chaperone*. He came to the rescue. He gave them space in his books, flattered them, encouraged their hopes, and assisted in finding a market for their wares. Toward ALICE he more especially inclined. Their first acquaintance ripened into friendship, friendship into intimacy, and intimacy into love. It was said at last that the parties were solemnly affianced. This was nearly twenty years ago, and ALICE had then passed thirty. He was still older, and would seem to have passed the bounds of juvenile folly, if those bounds are ever passed by man. But he was a *blasé* citizen of the world, and she was quiet, retired, sensitive, domestic and unassuming. Trouble came between the two in the shape of a woman of society externally more attractive than ALICE CARY. The engagement was broken, and ALICE, concealing her sorrows, kept herself more closely at home, and turned her attention more assiduously to her special labors. The story needs not to be fully detailed here. It has been told over and over again, ever since the world has had a literature.

Several years passed, and in 1857 RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD lay dying of a lingering disease in the Metropolis, in poverty and alone. His literary ventures had brought inadequate remuneration, and he had lived a life which it was not altogether pleasant to look back upon. But the sisters had made many friends, and been reasonably blessed by fortune. The injured woman forgot her wrongs, and forgave the past with a readiness characteristic of her sex. She came again to the bedside of the man who had so grievously deceived her, and watched with him day after day and week after week, as life slowly ebbed away. The sick-room was made cheerful with books, flowers and all necessary comforts, and to defray necessary expenses the money earned by days and nights of labor with the pen was freely lavished. At last death ended the sufferings of the false lover, and the grave closed over the secret of a woman's sorrow, now for the first time made public.

German Emigration.

Large numbers of German emigrants are now arriving in the United States whose destination was originally Brazil. These thrifty colonists have been diverted from the colonization of Dom PEDRO'S dominions in consequence of an act of the German Parliament, prohibiting emigration to Brazil. This enactment was induced by the gross misrepresentations heretofore made by colonization agents of the advantages which the emigrant derived in settling in so rich a country.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

GERMAN-AMERICAN VEREIN.

Resolutions in Regard to the Riots—The City Accounts—An Investigating Committee to be Appointed.

Last evening at 7½ o'clock the General Committee of the German-American Association of the City and vicinity of New-York, met in Germania Hall, and held a secret caucus till [illegible] o'clock, when a public meeting was called to order by Ex-Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin. In a few words he explained the object of the meeting, and requested the Secretary to read a resolution, of which the following is the substance:

Whereas, The general sentiment in the United States, with but few exceptions, is that of indignation against the Hibernians and other lawless men of the City, who on the 12th of last July, attempted to attack a peaceable procession of Orangemen; and

Whereas, The German-Americans of this City and country, being firmly attached to American institutions, hail with delight the judgment displayed by Govs. RANDOLPH and HOFFMAN in permitting the procession, and although the loss of life is greatly to be deprecated, still the rights of American citizens have been vindicated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That now and henceforth we will stand together as German-Americans in the defense of those glorious liberties which are as dear to us as life itself.

The foregoing resolution was received with great enthusiasm and unanimously adopted. The next resolution submitted to the meeting was the following:

Whereas, The complaints so extensively circulated through the American Press of this City, that a wholesale system of swindling is in vogue in our civic accounts, and the frauds are alleged to be gigantic; therefore, be it

Resolved, That political reform is absolutely necessary, [applause,] and that it concerns us all as citizens of this City to wage war against the prevailing corruption, and that for this purpose an Investigating Committee be appointed, who shall duly investigate accounts and report to us.

The foregoing resolution, like its predecessor, was unanimously adopted.

It was subsequently agreed, upon a motion made by D. GERCKE, that an investigating committee of twelve be appointed by the Chair within a few days; he also suggested the idea of refusal to pay taxes until satisfactory accounts were given by the City Government. About 200 people were present. Among them were Messrs. A. KLAMROTH, VICTOR DEHOHT, CHARLES KINKEL, and Mr. BURGHARD, of the Fourth Ward.

Republican General Committee—Resolutions Concerning the Riots, the City Government and Reorganization.

The Union Republican General Committee (not the recently-elected Central Committee) met last evening at the building corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, Hon. HORACE GREELEY presiding. It was 8:10 o'clock when Mr. GREELEY took the chair, and then he suggested that the minutes be read before the roll was called, in order to give an opportunity for more members to come in, the attendance at that time being rather thin, and Mr. GEORGE F. COACHMON, the Secretary, accordingly proceeded to read the minutes. When the roll was at last called, however, eighty-nine of the members of the Committee failed to answer to their names. Mr. ASHER BARNETT having been made temporary Recording Secretary, Mr. WILLIS, as temporary Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The General Committee of the Union Republican Party in and for the City and County of New-York recognize as the essence of Republicanism absolute equality in the operation of the laws and purity in the administration of Government, whether municipal, State, or national, and deeming it our duty to protest whenever these cardinal principles are invaded; therefore be it

Resolved, That the conduct of the Democratic City authorities, in forbidding a portion of our citizens to parade on the 12th day of July last, and declining to render them protection, was a gross violation of the spirit of our institutions, betrayed a truckling subserviency to a dangerous element in our midst, and exhibited a measure of moral cowardice and contempt for vital principle, which render them and the party they represent a reproach to our country.

Resolved, That in creditable contrast with the sycophantic and shameful conduct of our City Government was the brave and patriotic bearing of the militia and Police, who, in utterly extinguishing an embittered mob spirit that threatened and assailed our peace and the rights and privileges of our citizenship, are entitled to and hereby are tendered our most grateful commendation.

Resolved, That the Republican Party reaffirms its great pledge to tolerate no discrimination repugnant to the equality of all men before the law, and that while all men of all creeds are with an equal welcome tendered the hospitality of our country, we will not permit insolent and law-defying bigotry to disgrace it or infringe the rights and privileges of any class or sect.

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the unblushing frauds and corrupt practices of the Democratic rulers of the City, who have, by crimes against the ballot and venality in legislation, enriched themselves, concentrated absolute power in their own hands, spoliated property, made individual liberty insecure, and brought into discredit every part of our Municipal Government.

Resolved, That though long convinced that the charges of corruption against the leaders of the Democratic Party were true, we are appalled by the recent exposure of the City accounts at the magnitude of the fraud, the proof of which is so conclusive that even a denial is not made on the part of those against whom charges are made.

Resolved, That the public interest imperatively demands a prompt and energetic uprising of the honest masses against this rotten and gigantic combination of this City, miscalled the Democratic Party, which dominates the State; that the only organization capable of contending against this power is the Union Republican Party. We therefore invite all the friends of municipal reform and an honest State policy to join our Assembly Associations, and co-operate with us to the end that the foul organization of Tammany Hall may in the ensuing election be hurled from power in the City and the State.

The Chairman read a report from the Eleventh District Republican Association, showing that the eighty-five names which occasioned so much dispute at the July meeting of the Committee, had been added to the roll of the Association, and that the new organization had reelected most of the old officers. The action of the Association was ratified by a vote of the Committee, and Messrs. WM. MOUNFORD, MARTIN FRELIGH and THOMAS HAGER, the newly admitted delegates, were admitted to the meeting.

Mr. GREELEY then presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Committee reiterates the avowal of its conviction that there was no need and no reasonable excuse for the interposition of the State Committee to disorganize the party in this City under the guise of reorganizing. [Prolonged cheers.]

Resolved, That we point to the fact that no considerable portion of the Republicans of our City have given any countenance to this reorganization, notwithstanding the constraint put upon their subordinates by the dispensers of Federal patronage in our City, virtually compelling them to unite in the Custom-house new departure, on penalty of losing their places. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.]

Resolved, That confiding in the justice and discernment of our Republican brethren throughout the State, and determined that the party shall not be distracted if it be in our power to prevent it, we place ourselves unreservedly in their hands, and will abide by the judgment of our next State Convention, whatever their judgment may be.

Resolved, That confident that none other than good and true men will be nominated by that Convention, we pledge in advance to its nominees our hearty and effective support.

Resolved, That we urge the assembling of our Republican State Convention at a very early day, in order that the fullest advantage may be taken of the tide now swelling and ready to bear our cause and its candidates on to victory.

The meeting then adjourned.

Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District met yesterday in Krom's Hall, No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, for the election of officers and delegates to the Central Committee. Mr. HENRY D. LAPAUGH presided, and was assisted by Messrs. Simpson, Stewart, Hopper, Julich, Wilder and Turner. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and at the close of the proceedings a warm vote of thanks was passed to Mr. LAPAUGH for his services to the Republican Party. The opposition only polled 20 votes against 252 on the regular ticket, but Mr. LAPAUGH polled the highest number of votes—271. The Germans in this district mustered in strong force, having polled over ninety votes for the regular ticket. This district being the head-quarters of the Orangemen, much interest was felt in the election of delegates, which resulted in giving four of the eight delegates to that Society, all of whom, it is believed, are Scotchmen. Three delegates are Germans, and one only an American. The following is the successful ticket:

For President, Henry D. Lapaugh; First Vice-President, Howard A. Whitfield; Second Vice-President, Richard Kromm; Secretary, Col. William B. Avery; Treasurer, John M. Fisher; Inspectors of Election, Hugh Turner, William Southerland; Door-keeper, Capt. James E. Smith.

Delegates to the Central Committee.—Henry D. Lapaugh, Alexander Wilder, Hugh Turner, William J. Stewart, William P. Simpson, John J. Pollok, Samuel Hamilton, Frederick Kihan.

Fifth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District met yesterday at No. 242 Spring-street to elect officers of the Association and Delegates to the Central Committee. The following is the final result:

President, James Winterbottom; First Vice-President, Gustave Carl; Second Vice-President, William P. Powell; Secretary, Edward Hallock; Treasurer, Austin Leake; Doorkeeper, A. S. Barnett; Inspectors of Election, A. J. Oughletree, George W. Creighton.

Executive Committee—Charles Keyser, William Thompson, John Adler, August Schmidt, B. A. Mayereau, Henry Fischer, Charles Lindeman, Patrick Gilligan, Elery Denison, John Forshay, Daniel Mooney, Robert Edwards, David R. Johnson, Adam Roeth, Joseph K. Butler, Stephen G. Cook, M. V. B. Oughletree, Alexander Powell, Walter J. Taylor, Francis Webber, Luke Clark, Charles F. Thomason, F. Zahn, Sr., Eli Franz, Anthony Yeomans, William L. Thompson, Nelson J. Crawford, Sr.

Delegates to Central Committee.—A. A. [illegible], John M. Forshay, John J. Brown, Emil Kliebe, Diedrich Holm, Charles C. Wilson, Joseph Murphy, Theodore B. Duplessis.

Emigrant Swindlers Obliged to Make Reparation.

JOHN GOTTFRIED came from Sweden to this country to work and earn money enough to bring his parents and sister over the seas. After laboring industriously at Pittsburg, Penn., until last June he saved nearly $450 and came to this City, intending to go home with his little hoard and return with his relatives.

He took board here at the house of JOHN HANAHAN, in Watts-street, who induced him to exchange $450 in "greenbacks" for gold, at a shop kept by MCCAHRAN, at the lower end of Canal-street, who gave him twenty-six sovereigns and some small change, in all valued at $131. This GOTTFRIED placed in his belt and embarked for Sweden. When out to sea he discovered the imposture that had been practiced on him, and at Glasgow, where the vessel touched, he reembarked for this port. Yesterday he arrived, and finding HANAHAN, demanded the balance of the money due him. HANAHAN being unable either to bully or deceive him, gave him $80 and told him to "get out and never come back again." GOTTFRIED, however, saw Capt. [illegible] and Superintendent CASSERLY, at Castle Garden, who compelled HANAHAN to restore [illegible] of the plunder.

Opposition to Irish Catholic Political Ascendancy—P. O. S. of A.

The Patriotic Order of Sons of America held a meeting last evening in Jefferson Hall, corner Hudson and Charles streets. This is a secret political organization, and no reporters are admitted to its meetings. An officer prominently connected with the Order states that it originated about a year ago, and was instituted to neutralize, if not eradicate, the pernicious influence exercised, especially in our City Government, by Irish Catholics. The membership is confined to American-born Protestants. The meeting last night was that of a Ninth Ward organization, but the officer spoken of stated that similar bodies were now organized in most of the Wards of this City, the Order having received an immense impetus since the issuing of KELSO'S order and the Eighth-avenue riot. He further stated that the membership was now sufficiently strong to wield the balance of power in this City, and would make itself felt in the next election, to which its efforts would be specially directed. It was reported that about fifty new members were initiated last night.

Hon. E. D. Morgan a Delegate to the Central Committee.

At a meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republicans, held last night, at No. 1,198 Broadway, Hon. THOMAS C. ACTON in the chair, Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN was elected delegate to the Central Committee, vice HUGH D. RILEY, resigned.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Business-like Offer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have watched the fearless course you have pursued, in regard to the rascalities of the Ring, with great interest, and I think it is high time that every good citizen should do all in his power to bring the scoundrels to justice without delay. I am a tax-payer in the City of New-York, and will most gladly contribute my share toward paying the expenses of prosecuting the rascals in a Criminal Court. I will be one of a hundred to pay all the expenses of prosecuting this matter to the bitter end, if there is no better way to bring them to justice. I feel extremely anxious to have the whole matter thoroughly ventilated. I have no doubt there are many able and honest lawyers in the City that would cheerfully take the matter in hand, and have it prosecuted to the end, and I hope and trust it will not be allowed to rest till it is fully exposed. I will refer you to Mr. WILLIAMS, or Mr. SHERRY, of the Metropolitan Bank, as to my reliability.

You are entitled to the gratitude of the whole country for the fearless way you have exposed the high-handed robberies that have been perpetrated in New-York, and I have no doubt you will get your reward.

Yours, respectfully,

CHARLES MARVINE.

DELHI, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1871.

Garvey's Suit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by this morning's edition that A. J. GARVEY has brought suit against the City to recover the sum of $180,024. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will not let these thieves throw dust in the eyes of the public by any such nonsensical performance as this. GARVEY has no such claim against the City, and if he had, would get his money from CONNOLLY and HALL without the slightest trouble. The truth is, that it is a mock suit brought by him, (with no intention of bringing it to trial,) for the purpose of making the ignorant portion of the public believe that DICK and OAKEY are protecting the City Treasury, while in reality they are robbing it from the "word go;" and so is GARVEY, and so is TWEED, and so is SWEENY, and so is every one of this infamous Tammany Ring that can get a crack at it.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1871.

Go On.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Continue in well doing. You have the everlasting gratitude of the people of this City and the nation for the recent exposures made in that nest of City Hall thieves and villains, and we hope and pray you will never leave them to enjoy their ill-gotten gains. For the sake of our reputation as a City, and for the cause of humanity, oh cease not this war for justice, for right, but compel those who have plundered us and robbed us for years, and have grown rich as pines by taking our hard, honest earnings, to pay them back to the widows and orphans they have robbed. Let this City be too hot for them.

One who has been ROBBED.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871.

Facts About the Armories.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Regarding the armory accounts in your exposé of the Ring, I would say that the fitting-up of each company room in an armory is paid for by voluntary assessment on each member, and the Ring only add to their stealings when they charge for such fitting-up. The Ninth Regiment armory is in a sad condition, which is due to Col. FISK refusing to approve the bills unless the work is actually done, and insisting on every cent of the appropriation being spent, not allowing INGERSOLL and GARVEY to have any "divvy" of the amount. While on this subject I can tell you that the Ring have purchased the old church in Fifteenth-st., between Third-avenue and Irving-place, in rear of Tammany Hall, and have put in a brown-stone front. Does the alteration come in under the head of "repairs to public buildings," and does the plaster and other materials come from the new Court-house? Maybe INGERSOLL, GARVEY & CO., may know, or else Col. STERRY, who has INGERSOLL for a silent partner in the drug business, may be able to tell, as his regiment occupies Tammany Hall for an armory. Yours truly,

CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871.

Action! Action!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I want to see the Government once more controlled by honest men, by gentlemen; men of unapproachable honor; men whose characters cannot be sullied in any manner. I was told the other day that "this would be impossible!" But I say there are just as many gentlemen, today, capable of taking charge of this City, and in a legitimate way, too—men who are totally disgusted with the method that now exists of controlling the City; men who wish to see the citizens' rights protected; men who will not favor an Irishman because he is an Irishman, nor a Catholic because he fears, or seeks protection from the Catholic Church. Dissatisfaction has been whispered for years past among the citizens of this City. But the time for whispering has ceased. The voice of the people is demanded! We must have an honest Government. Men of integrity shall be elected, and they will appoint such subordinates who will not appropriate the City's money for the support of political tricksters.

You have started the voice of the Press. Now as a way is opened let us continue to prosecute the case to the end. We must have a new City Government sooner or later, and I can see the possibility of securing one. Must we continue to overlook the outrageous villainy that is being committed under our very eyes? Shall we allow the brilliancy of our American Republic to be tarnished by the actions of a few unworthy politicians? Are we to sleep on from day to day, and allow such thefts to continue without a word of rebuke, without a murmur of dissatisfaction? Is this country to be governed by men of little or no character, who depend upon buying their elections, and when elected replace the money expended for election purposes by robbing the citizens? This [illegible] the City Government? I ask the people, is this an economy? [illegible] for[illegible]? We must have a change. Has [illegible] interest in elections of this City departed long since? Are elections in this City carried on in such a manner as to create a deep interest in a patriotic mind? Does not a certain Ring control elections in this City? Did not the very parties who are the miserable [illegible] of cowardly, fawning politicians, break the laws of our Government on the 12th of July last? Can we recognize liberty where law and honesty is so little regarded? What, Sir, is to be the consequence? If the elections are carried on by a few, where is our Government? There is no special Providence to decide the [illegible]. Who, then, is to make the elections, and how will it operate? Make the people indifferent, destroy their legitimate influence, and you communicate a morbid violence [illegible] of those who are ever ready to [illegible] the control of such affairs, the mercenary [illegible] triggers and interested "office-holders" of the country. Tell me not, Sir, of popular violence! Show me a hundred political factions who look to the election as a means of gratifying their high or low ambition, and I will show you the materials for a mob, ready for any desperate adventure connected with these [illegible] fortunes. The people can have no such motives; they look only to the interest and glory of the country.

J. GRAHAM LIGHT.

[illegible], Aug. 1, 1871.

The Spurious "Call."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please consider our signature withdrawn from the "bogus" call published in your paper of the 2d, and added to the genuine call of to-day, as the former call was signed by us under a misapprehension. Yours, &c.,

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACH. CO.,
ED. R. WILLCOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1871.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do us the favor to state that "HENRY A. REMINGTON, who was arrested in St. Louis on Friday, charged with the embezzlement of $30,000 to $40,000," &c., has never been in any manner connected with the New-York Life Insurance Company as agent, or in any other capacity, and that he has not and never had a solitary dollar of its funds in his hands, and is utterly unknown to the officers of the Company. An occurrence of the kind named in your issue of 1st inst. is impossible, as the management of the Company does not permit the accumulation of any such sums at any one agency. Very respectfully,

WM. H. BEERS,
Vice-President.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1871.

Foreigners in a Street-Car—They Talk About the Ring—A French View of Tammany—A New Second Empire.

Three Frenchmen seated together. TIMES reporter alongside of them. Conversation in the vernacular, literally translated:

First Frenchman, evidently just arrived—What callest thou that building there?

Second Frenchman—Citee Hall, and behold the Court-house unfinished just back of it.

First Frenchman—What! That then, is this the famous building which cost forty, fifty millions of francs!

Third Frenchman—For one so lately arrived, thou art well *au courant d'affaire, Auguste.*

First Frenchman—A friend translates to me the TIMES journal every morning. *Bigre!* I thought Paris alone and the Empire could give birth to a HAUSSMANN!

Second Frenchman—HAUSSMANN might have been a thief, but see you, here we have one, two, three, 100 thieves. Our poor Paris, so utterly in demolition, could almost be rebuilt with the money the Tammany Ring has stolen in the last five years.

First Frenchman—But what you call Tammanee Ring?

Third Frenchman—It is an oligarchy. *Quoi!* An impossibility. Imagine, then, some ten, maybe fifteen men, who, by means of votes not American, but Irish, by false ballots, govern the whole City. Save that they don't shoot Archbishops, they are worse than the Commune. They make the taxes, collect the money, spend it as they please, render no account to any one, appoint the Judges, make justice for themselves, and stealing the most of the money—direct public opinion by buying up the boasted free Press of the American people. The Ring buy diamonds like those of the crown of France, build stables like those of Chantilly, and erect mansions like those of the ROTHSCHILDS.

First Frenchman—Impossible!

Second Frenchman—And then they laugh and mock themselves of you.

First Frenchman—*Des coquins fini, alors*—

Third Frenchman—*Des scelerats—des brigands.*

First Frenchman—And what is this good *bourgeoisie* of New-York going to do about it?

Second Frenchman—(Shrugging his shoulders.) Who knows? But one journal, the TIMES, alone is fighting the battle; but see you, it is fighting them *serré*. Remark this then, Auguste, everybody in this City is so busy *à la recherche* of *ze* almighty dollare, that no one has time to attend to this abominable state of things, or to put the robbers in the *bagne*, where they belong.

First Frenchman—*Drole de pays!* But see, you, I smother. This car is insupportable. What with these heats it is like Cayenne. What for they put eighty people in a car which might hold perhaps thirty? The poor horses!

Second and Third Frenchmen—(Both shrugging their shoulders and talking together.) Ah! thou shalt see many other things, *mon pauvre Auguste!* They are talking about a grand project—a viaduct *chemin de fer*—for the City, but observe, so many Ring rascals are mixed up with honest men in the matter, that the public wash their hands of it. *A la bonheur!* We get out here, Huston, Auguste, *Monsieur le Conducteur* is getting very impatient."

THE BOILER EXPLOSION.—"True cause of the Calamity." "The *Westfield* Slaughter." "The Morgue Yesterday." "Ninety-three Known to be Killed or Drowned, and over One Hundred Seriously Injured." "Funeral of the *Westfield* Victims." Such are the startling head-lines taken from a daily paper, and through them we would call the attention of the people to the subject of Accident Insurance. Not that it will prevent boiler explosions, railroad collisions, shipwrecks, assaults by robbers or murderers, or accidents in the thousand forms they present themselves. Our desire is to persuade the people to insure against accidents.

The Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has paid $700 per day for seven years to its policy-holders. The cost of insuring will distress no one, and to those contemplating Summer excursions, or foreign travel—in short, any who are exposed to accidents, should purchase an accident policy.

New-York office of Travelers' Insurance Company, No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

W. M. JOHNSON, Manager.

—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Any lady may have a beautiful complexion and a soft skin by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It cures sunburn, pimples, moth-patches, &c., and renders a lady the envy of her sex. But do not forget to dress your hair with LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON. It causes the hair to grow, prevents it from falling out or turning gray.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society Badges, French Note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Lake Mahopac, on Wednesday, Aug. 2, ELIHU ADAMS, of this City, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 296 West 17th-st., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BRADBURY.—On the 2d inst., H. R. BRADBURY, in the 56th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 357 West 32d-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BIBBY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, at the Van Cortlandt Mansion, Yonkers, AUGUSTA, wife of Edward N. Bibby, M. D., in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CARY.—At Newport, R. I., on Monday, July 31, PHOEBE CARY, of this City.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral at Dr. Bellows' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Friday, Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CUTTER.—In South Brooklyn, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1871, FRANK H. CUTTER, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 4 P. M. from his late residence, No. 15 3d-st., South Brooklyn.

CRAWFORD.—Suddenly, on the 3d, at Newark, N. J., MARY A. STEWART, wife of Rev. A. Crawford, aged 27 years, 6 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Robert Stewart, Clarkson-st., Flatbush, Long Island, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUTTON.—In Milwaukee, on Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1871, HENRIETTA NUTTMAN, wife of Charles T. Dutton, of that city.

FISCHER.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, GEORGE FISCHER, in the 18th year of his age.

His friends and those of his relatives, Chas. P. and Clemens Fischer, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Francis Skiddy, corner 5th-av. and 33d-st.

HART.—At Greenwich, Conn., Wednesday evening, Aug. 2, of paralysis, Mrs. HANNAH HART, widow of the late Lucius Hart, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 210 East 14th-st., on Saturday, 5th inst., at 10 A. M.

HARRIOT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, JOHN A. HARRIOT, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, Yonkers, N. Y. Trains leave the Hudson River Railroad Depot at [illegible] A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the above trains.

HARPER.—On the 3d inst., MARY, wife of William Harper, a native of Kirkmabree, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 211 West 35th-st.

Dumfries papers please copy.

HAYDEN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, ALICE HAYDEN, beloved wife of Edward Hayden, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Friday, Aug. 4, at 10 o'clock precisely, from the Church of St. Columbia, West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MEAD.—At his residence, in Greenwich, Conn., [illegible], Deacon NOHAS MEAD, aged 67 years.

His funeral will be attended on Friday, Aug. 4, at [illegible] at the house, and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich. Carriages will be waiting at Greenwich Station.

MORTON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 1, JOHN LUDLOW MORTON, eldest son of the late Gen. Morton.

Relatives and friends of the family and of the [illegible] Ellison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at Grace Church, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock.

MORTON.—The members of the National Academy of Design are invited to attend the funeral of the late JOHN LUDLOW MORTON, at Grace Church, at 10 o'clock A. M. today, (Friday,) the 4th inst.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

MOSHER.—At Rye, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, after a short illness, SARAH, wife of Isaac Mosher, Esq., in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 4, at 1½ P. M., from Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the 11½ New-Haven train from 27th-st., New-York.

OLYPHANT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., DAVID, youngest child of Robert M. and Anna V. Olyphant, aged 5 years.

The funeral service will be held at the house of his father, Dobb's Ferry, on Saturday, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M., on the arrival of the 9½ A. M. train from New-York. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation. The train returning to New-York leaves Dobb's Ferry at 1:20 P. M.

PEQUIGNOT.—At West Hoboken, Wednesday evening, Aug. 2, after a long illness, EUGENIA PEQUIGNOT, aged 65 years, 4 months and 9 days.

Funeral from her late residence, West-st., West Hoboken, Friday, (today,) at 2 o'clock.

RIKER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, JOHN L., infant son of Samuel and Mary Anna Riker.

Funeral from his parents' residence, Heights Shore, Long Island, on Friday at 3 o'clock.

SHAW.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 2, at the residence of her son-in-law, James Camlogn, No. 133 East 3[illegible]-st., Mrs. HARRIET SHAW, aged 81 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 4, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Albany papers please copy.

STURGES.—At Hastings, on the Hudson, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1871, MARTHA ELSWORTH STURGES, only child of Thomas T., Jr., and Martha Elsworth Sturges, aged 9 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 19 East 44th-st., Saturday afternoon, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M.

THOMAS.—In Berlin, Germany, July 11, GRIFFITH R. THOMAS, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and all the deceased's friends and acquaintances, are affectionately invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 82 5th-av., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, (precisely,) without further notice. The remains will be interred at Green-Wood.

VAN PELT.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, TUNIS VAN PELT, aged 60 years.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment in Green-Wood. Boats leave Dey-st., Pier No. 19 North River, at 12 o'clock.

WILLIS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, FRANCES M., wife of Wm. B. Willis, aged 71 years. A loving wife, tender mother, and faithful friend sleeps with her Redeemer.

Friends of the family, members of Manhattan Lodge No. 62 F. and A. M., Holland Lodge No. 8, and Republic Lodge No. 690, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at No. 29 East Washington-place on Saturday at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Hunter's Point, New-York, 8 o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 5, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½, on Wednesday at 12, on Thursday at 11½, and on Saturday at 6½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

SUPERIOR DENTISTRY AT LOW PRICES.—Dr. WAIT & SON, at their Dental Institute, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., insert sets of teeth on gold at $40; platina, $30 to $40; best rubber, $15 to $20. Plugging splendidly done. Call and examine specimens and references. Extracting under pure, fresh gas at half the usual price.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, of Cuba, drawn Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A STEWART FOOT LATHE. Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. R., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
SARCHEDON,
A LEGEND OF THE GREAT QUEEN.

By G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE, author of "The Gladiators," "Good for Nothing," &c. 1 vol., 8vo, paper covers. Price 60 cents.

"Sarchedon" is an exciting story of love, war, intrigue and adventure in the days of Semiramis, the Great Queen of Assyria, nearly two thousand years before Christ. The splendors of Babylon, the magnificence and magic of Egypt, are vividly depicted in its glowing pages, and there is, besides, a graphic sketch of the Israelites in the house of bondage. As a painter of the life and people of the antique world, Mr. Whyte Melville has no rival but the author of "The Last Days of Pompeii."

II.
THE "HANDY VOLUME" EDITION OF DICKENS'
OLIVER TWIST
AND
CHRISTMAS STORIES.

Forming the Second Issue of a New Edition of the Works of Charles Dickens, with Illustrations, neatly bound in brown cloth, handsomely stamped. To be completed in 14 volumes, 12mo, averaging 340 pages each. Price 75 cents each.

III.
RECENT DISCUSSIONS IN SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND MORALS.

By HERBERT SPENCER, author of "First Principles," "The Principles of Biology," "The Principles of Psychology," &c. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

"The present volume consists mainly of matter that is new to the American public. Three of the essays have not before appeared in this country, and two of the others, issued as a pamphlet, have had so small a circulation as to have been seen but by a few readers." —*Extract from Preface.*

D. A. & CO. have just published:

ALMOST FAULTLESS. A Story of the Present Day. 1 vol., paper covers. Price 60 cents.

HOURS OF EXERCISE IN THE ALPS. By JOHN TYNDALL, LL.D., F. R. S. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. With seven Illustrations. Price $2.

JAMES GORDON'S WIFE. A Novel. 1 vol., 8vo, paper covers. Price 50 cents.

REMINISCENCES OF FIFTY YEARS. By MARK BOYD. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 75.

THE NOVELS AND NOVELISTS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. In illustration of the Manners and Morals of the Age. By WM. FORSYTH, M. A., Q. C. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

APPLETONS' EUROPEAN GUIDE-BOOK. Brought down to June, 1871. 1 vol., 12mo, 750 pages. Illustrated with Maps, Plans of Cities, and 120 Wood Engravings. Price $5.

NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED. With 50 Illustrations. Price 50 cents.

Either of the above sent free, by mail, to any address in the United States, on receipt of the price.

ON MARRIAGE.—ESSAYS ON THE causes which interfere with marriage. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of the Committee will be held at Apollo Hall, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
WILLIAM ORTON.

G. W. LYON,
WM. DRUMMOND,
N. NEWITTER,
Temporary Secretaries.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City, since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 3, 1871. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-third-street, 225 feet east of Fifth-avenue, four stories, 27.6 by 82.5; CHARLES MORAN, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-first-street, 360 feet east of Tenth-avenue, three stories, 20 by 60; GEO. CASE, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 197 Christopher-street, four stories, 25 by 38; THOS. C. BROADWAY, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One Normal College, block bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, four stories, 125 and 80 by 78 and 277½; Department of Public Instruction, owners. (A full description of this proposed building was published in the TIMES two weeks ago.)

One brick school-house, west side of Ludlow-street, 25.5 feet north of Delancey-street, four stories, 75 by 92½; Department of Public Instruction, owners.

One brick school-house, north-east corner of Sheriff and Stanton streets, four stories, 55 by 100; Department of Public Instruction, owners.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Thirty-third-street, 100 feet west of Fifth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 98; WM. B. ASTOR, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Twenty-ninth-street, 75 feet east of First-avenue, four stories, 75 by 63½, MICHAEL MURRAY, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 129 Eldridge-street, five stories, 25.5 by 82; HENRY RUHL, owner.

Four stores and tenements, south-east corner of First-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, five stories, 24.8¾ by 60; MICHAEL MURRAY, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 312 West Twenty-first-street, five stories and basement, 25 by 78; B. P. BRIGGS, owner.

One third-class store, No. 1,267 Third-avenue, one story, 25 by 38; C. HENNER, owner.

One workshop, south-east corner of Twelfth-avenue and Forty-first-street, three stories, 66 by 65; METCALFE & GIBBS, owners.

One stable, No. 351 East Forty-sixth-street, one story, 8 by 6; FREDERICK BOHDE, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 300 feet west of Tenth-avenue, two stories, 20 by 25; Mrs. BURKE, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	19	Stores and tenements	5
Brown-stone fronts	3	Normal College	1
Brick fronts	15	School-houses	2
Frame building	1	Third-class store	1
First-class dwellings	3	Workshop	1
Second-class dwellings	2	Stable	1
Tenement-houses	2		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Aug. 3, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick hotel and dining-room, No. 700 Broadway, three and a half stories, 25 by 50, one and a half stories to be added; Mr. WAGNER, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, west side of Sixth-avenue, 75 feet north of Twenty-first-street, four stories, 21 by 42, extension 21 by 42.4, 20 feet high; D. ARCHIBPELL, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, west side of Third-avenue, 75 feet north of Forty-first-street, four stories, 25 by 45, extension 11 by 22, 12 feet high; GEORGE BANCOR, owner.

Three brown-stone first-class stores, corners of Hanover-square, Pearl and Stone streets, three stories and basement, 72 by 63, to be remodeled; New-York Cotton Exchange Company, owners.

One brick first-class store, north-east corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, five stories, 77.9 by 86, extension 24 by 20, 23 feet high; JACOB LADOWITZ, owner.

One brick first-class store, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Hogard-street, four stories, 75 by 118¾, two stories to be added; AUGUSTUS NOEL, owner.

One brick store, No. 292 Pearl-street, four stories, 26 by 49, extension 26 by 29.6, 13 feet high; J. POPE, owner.

One brick factory in front of lot south side of Thirty-second-street, 200 feet west of Ninth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 30, to be remodeled and altered for a tenement-house; JACOB VIX, owner.

One brick factory in rear of lot south side of Thirty-second-street, 200 feet west of Ninth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 30, to be remodeled and altered for a tenement-house; JACOB VIX, owner.

One brick factory south side of Forty-seventh-street, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, five stories, 75 by 30, damaged by fire, to be repaired; owner's name not stated.

One brick factory south side of Twenty-second-street, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, two stories, 50 by 25, one story to be added, and extension 25 by 25, 25 feet high; BAILEY & CLARK, owners.

One brick factory, No. 154 Essex-street, (rear,) five stories, 25 by 25, to be altered and remodeled for a dwelling; heirs of HUGH MILLER, owners.

One brick and frame dwelling, No. 9 Watts-street, two and a half stories, 25 by 25, attic story to be raised; C. M. EDMONDS, owner.

One brick workshop, south side of Forty-ninth-street, 150 feet east of Lexington-avenue, three stories, 25 by 40, one story to be added; J. H. ANDERSON, owner.

One brick stable, south side of Forty-fourth-street, 97 feet east of Sixth-avenue, three stories, 26 by 25, extension on rear 26 by 5, 10 feet high; JOHN KAVANAGH, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 3, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

William-street, No. 218, MICHAEL J. GILHOOLY, owner; unsafe and rotten balustrade and balcony on front.

Madison-avenue, east side, commencing on south-east corner of Sixty-seventh-street, five buildings, JACKSON & STEINMETZ, owners; unsafe gable and party walls.

West-street, No. 183, Rhinelander estate, owner, THOMAS PATTEN, agent; south gable wall cracked and bulged, and of insufficient strength to safely sustain the weight to be imposed thereon.

West Twenty-fifth-street, No. 7, estate of ISAAC TOWNSEND, owner; unsafe chimney.

Department of Docks.

At a meeting of the Department of Docks, yesterday, resolutions were adopted to dredge the slips between Piers Nos. 37 and 38 and 4 and 5, East River; also to build a pier, 150 by 40, at the foot of Horatio-street, North River, at a cost not to exceed $9,000.

A petition for the building of a pier foot of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, Harlem River, was denied.

The lessee of Pier No. 54 East River, was notified to dredge the slip on the east side of the same.

A communication was received from S. R. DIXON, offering to supply iron cylinders for the erection of piers, at eight and nine cents per pound. Referred to Chief Engineer.

A resolution by Mr. WOOD, was adopted, directing the Superintendents to report names and tonnage of all vessels on which wharfage is chargeable.

Mr. WOOD stated that he desired to have a check on the collectors of wharfage.

The following reports of tonnage in the various districts on the 1st July were received: Fifth District, (E.R.) 9,505 tons; Fourth, East River, 24,869 tons; Third, East River, 26,384 tons; Second, East River, 40,071 tons; First, East River, 48,980 tons; Fifth, North River, 8,041 tons; Fourth, North River, 23,333 tons; Third, North River, 40,234 tons; Second, North River, 26,329 tons; First, North River, 33,090 tons.

The Board then adjourned.

Arrest of Desperate Outlaws—An Officer Stabbed in a Station-House.

When passing through Front-street, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, HENRY F. SCHLICHTING, of No. 61 West-street, met a number of men standing on the sidewalk. One of them, who subsequently proved to be one JAMES SMITH, sprang upon him, seizing him by the throat, while another, named BARNEY MCLAUGHLIN, assisted by others who are yet unknown, threw him down upon the sidewalk, tearing out his pockets to get at any property he might have about him. Patrolman GILLESPIE, of the Second Precinct, at this moment coming up, the ruffians fled, but, with the assistance of a citizen, he succeeded in capturing SMITH and MCLAUGHLIN, whom he took, with the aid of Patrolman GUNNAN, also of the Second Precinct, to the Beekman-street Station-house. While the prisoners were being examined before the desk SMITH suddenly made an attack upon GUNNAN, whom he stabbed in the abdomen with a knife, inflicting a severe wound. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, SMITH said as to the attack on the officer, that he did it in self-defense, and denied all knowledge of the crime for which he was originally arrested. MCLAUGHLIN only answered to the charge of robbery that he was dead drunk and the boys dragged him into it. Both prisoners were committed for trial in default of bail.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, the only sale of real estate was made by JAMES M. MILLER, who, by order of the surviving executors of THOMAS MONAGHAN, deceased, sold the premises known as No. 307 Sixth-street, between Avenue D and Lewis-street, embracing a lot 25 by 90.10, with two buildings thereon, front and rear respectively. The property was purchased by Mr. WILSON, of the firm of HADEN, WILSON & WINANS, for $5,000. The legal sale by JOSEPH MCGUIRE of a farm in Northfield, Richmond County, this State, was postponed indefinitely. In regard to the sale of the Wood estate, near Jamaica, Long Island, conducted, yesterday, by Johnson & Miller, the details will be published to-morrow. For to-day, no auctions, either at the Exchange or elsewhere, are announced, and for the balance of the week the market will be quiet.

Exchange Sales—Thursday, Aug. 3.

SEWARDS.

By James M. Miller.

1 lot, with buildings thereon, No. 307 6th-st., s. s., between Avenue D and Lewis-st., 25x90.10, front building four-story frame, 21.10x36, rear four-story brick, 21x35 .... $5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the first-class four-story Dorchester stone-front house, No. 665 Madison-av., between 60th and 61st sts. Finished entirely in hard wood; house six [illegible]. Price, $46,000. Inquire of the owner on the premises, or at No. 665 Madison-av. of J. C. SARES.

THORNTON N. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 712 Broadway, offers for lease the corner store and basement No. 75 6th-av., $1,200 per annum; no liquor.

Also, basement store, rear room and hall-way at No. 48 Hudson-st., $300 per annum. Also rooms and bedrooms, $5 to $15; also, work-shop, $4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 238, New-York.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

(ELM-ST. AND ROUND HILL.)

A first-class COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENT to be sold out to close estate. A rare chance to buy at low cost one of the finest estates in the vicinity of this noted Summer resort.

HOUSE.

French-roof villa, sixteen rooms, laundry and bath-rooms; cost to build $35,000, and every way modern, elegant and complete.

GROUNDS.

Seven acres, orchard, hill-side, garden and lawn, plenty of fruit, and running water to house and stables.

BUILDINGS.

Stables, barn, carriage-house, green-house, &c., &c., all spacious and convenient.

If not previously disposed of, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, 10th August, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

Photographs, or any information, or property shown by

F. W. CLARK, Executor,
Post-office Box No. 194, Northampton.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 165 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider house, laundry, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 120 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address O. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARMS varying in area from three to two hundred acres; fine views of the Sound and Palisades; on the line of the new Boulevards and railroads; rare opportunity for obtaining villa sites and for investments. This property is rising rapidly in value, and parties desiring to purchase from present owners will apply at once to JAMES S. FITCH & CO., 9 Nassau-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn property, at Peekskill, on the Hudson, a beautiful residence, out-buildings, eight acres of land, lawn, fruit trees; all in fine order, ready for occupation. Inquire of owner, D. T. PAIGE, Spring and West sts.

FOR SALE—AT RYE NECK, ONE MILE from Mamaroneck Station, on New-Haven Railroad, a frame cottage, containing ten rooms, with garden, grapery, stable, barn, &c., and either four, nine or eighteen acres of ground. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 579 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 249 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—AT PASSAIC BRIDGE, N. J., ON the Passaic River, two minutes' walk from depot, (forty-five minutes from foot of Chambers-st.,) a large stone house; completely furnished, all modern improvements, with barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled; boat and boat-house, and seven acres of land; to a careful and responsible tenant this place will be rented for $750 till May 1, next. Apply at office to W. N. CRANE, Nos. 138 and 140 Grand-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON EAST 47TH-ST., near 5th-av., a first-class four-story house, full size, also, several first-class houses in desirable locations, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 23 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 3 West 57th-st.; possession immediately. Apply to PARIS G. CLARK, No. 109 Broadway, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DESIRABLE OFFICES—SUITABLE for brokers, lawyers, architects and others, to rent at a lower rate than any others in the City, to let in the buildings, Nos. 113, 115, 117 and 119 Broadway, near Wall-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, WILLIAM REILLY, ROBERT LITTLE and MATTHEW MCDONALD, to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, and interest thereon at six per cent, did by indenture of mortgage bearing date the 16th day of November, 1827, mortgage in fee to Ely Moore all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished upon a certain map of a piece or parcel of land entitled the Prospect Tract, and made by Isaac T. Ludlam, City Surveyor, July, 1827, and is filed in the office of Register, in and for the City and County of New-York, as lots Nos. 258, 256, 257, 258, and collectively, are described on said map as parcel No. (48) sixty-six, and bounded westwardly by lot No. 254, northwardly by lots Nos. 260, 259, 258, 257, eastwardly by lot No. 258, southwardly by middle of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, being the same premises conveyed to said William Reilly, Robert Little and Matthew McDonald by the said Ely Moore, and Emmeline, his wife, by indenture bearing even date with said mortgage; which said mortgage, with the power of sale therein contained, was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1828, in liber 112 of mortgages, page 250; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by said Ely Moore to Evert A. Bancker, by assignment bearing date the 30th day of February, 1828, which assignment was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1828, in liber 112 of mortgages, page 465; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by Cornelia Bancker, administratrix, &c., of Evert A. Bancker, deceased, to John Pyne, by assignment bearing date the 29th day of July, 1871, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of August, 1871, in liber — of mortgages, page —; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum and interest intended to be secured by the said indenture of mortgage, and there is claimed to be due thereon the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1827, ($190;) now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above-described premises will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1871.

JOHN PYNE, Assignee of Mortgage.
au3-law13wTh

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William E. Haxtun, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 254 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Silver Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN WYCK, No. 475 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

WALTER LOCKWOOD.

DRY GOODS.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 116 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 3d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 483, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey, to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
JAMES M. NELSON, } Trustees.

JULY 5, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 4, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

280 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

At 11½ o'clock, within their store:

2,450 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

1,100 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, landing per steam-ship *Parthia*.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

REMOVAL.

HUGH B. JACKSON

HAS REMOVED

TO HIS NEW STORE,

NO. 182 5TH-AV.

BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.

PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.

H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL J. BARNEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Daniel J. Barney, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all the debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of August, 1871, at 1 P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy20-law3wF

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Louis M. Oberhofer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. HASTINGS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 10th day of July, 1871; the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John W. Hastings, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

EDWIN W. COGGESHALL,
Assignee in Bankruptcy,
No. 7 Murray-street, City of New-York.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Jr., attorney for assignee.
jy14-law3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. RICHARDS, Jr., and L. NUNEZ, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 2d day of August, 1871, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William B. Richards, Jr., and L. Nunez, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

WILLIAM TOOTHE,
Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 30 John-st.,
au4-law3wF City of New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of E. B. TREAT & CO., subscription publishers and book-sellers, expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved. E. B. TREAT will sign the firm name in liquidation.

The business heretofore conducted as above will be continued by E. B. TREAT, at No. 805 Broadway, New-York.

E. B. TREAT,
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
A. C. ARMSTRONG.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us under the style of WILLIAM GRAY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM GRAY,
WILLIAM GRAY, JR.

BOSTON, Aug. 1, 1871.

The sale in New-York of goods manufactured by the Atlantic Cotton Mills will be continued by

WILLIAM GRAY, JR.

BOSTON, Aug. 1, 1871.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1871.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT of Congress, approved 20th of April, 1871, making an appropriation for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repairs of vessels on their stations, and capable of being transported from port to port, detailed plans, accompanied with specifications, for a dock of sufficient dimensions and strength to raise and sustain for repairs an iron-clad vessel three hundred and fifty (350) feet long, sixty-five (65) feet wide, and of six thousand (6,000) tons displacement, will be received by the Department until 12 o'clock on the 16th day of August, 1871.

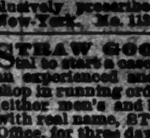
GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR a Floating Iron Dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, will be ready for examination at the Navy Department by all those who may desire to bid for building said dock, on the 5th of September, and remain subject to inspection for ninety days from said date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

STRAW GOODS.—PARTIES WITH CAPITAL to start a case house in New-York, can hear of an experienced and competent man East, with nice shop in running order, to manufacture straw goods, (either men's and boys' or ladies',) by addressing, with real name, STRAW GOODS, Box No. 183 Times Office, for three days, stating place for interview.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 73 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.

LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE GENUINE CALL.

Public Movement for Investigation Into the City Accounts.

A LIST OF LEADING CITIZENS WHO DEMAND INQUIRY.

The following call has been circulated during the last few days, and is now published, accompanied by the chief signatures thereto, in order to prevent further misconception regarding the purposes of those who are endeavoring to mislead the public by obtaining signatures to a document drawn up by men who profess to court investigation for the purpose of stifling it. On behalf of many names appended to the call published yesterday, all complicity is hereby disavowed in the intentions of those who secured their signatures under false pretenses. Those who have not yet given public expression to this disavowal by transferring their signatures to the list given below, would do well to comply with the suggestion elsewhere made.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

The undersigned invite all citizens of New-York interested in the maintenance of good government and an honest administration of the City finances, to attend a public meeting, to be shortly announced, at which action will be taken with the view of investigating the grave charges which have been publicly made against certain leading officials of this City:

MOSES TAYLOR,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
HOWES & MACY,
FISK & HATCH,
ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
VERMILYE & CO.,
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
BABCOCK BROS. & CO.,
BROWN BROS. & CO.,
S. G. & G. C. WARD,
GEO. W. BLUNT,
WARD, CAMPBELL & CO.,
TREVOR & COLGATE,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
E. D. MORGAN & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
J. & J. STUART & CO.,
DENNISTOWN & CO.,
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
M. MORGAN'S SONS,
A. ISELIN & CO.,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
WOTHERSPOON & CO.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
KENYON, COX & CO.,
HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.,
L. BALLARD & CO.,
LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.,
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.,
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
SPALDING, HUNT & CO.,
KUTTER, LUCKEMEYER & CO.,
J. C. HOWE & CO.,
GARNER & CO.,
J. S. & E. WRIGHT & CO.,
LELAND, ALLEN & BATES,
HENRY BARBEY & CO.,
NAHUM, SULLIVAN & CO.,
HASHELHURST & CO.,
COLLINS, WHITEN & CO.,
E. B. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.,
ALMY & CO.,
RHODES & GROSVENOR,
VAN VALKENBURGH, HAINES & CO.,
ABORN, MOIR & CO.,
KIBBE, CHAFFEE, SHREVE & CO.,
THOMAS & CO.,
BECKMAN, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
W. HENRY SMITH,
SPRAGUE, COLBURN & CO.,
LODER & LOCKWOOD,
H. J. LIBBY & CO.,
E. H. SMITH & CO.,
LORD & TAYLOR,
LOCKWOOD & CO.,
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
F. M. MYERS & CO.,
LEES & WALLER,
PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
GELLMAN, SON & CO.,
KOUNTZE & BROS.,
TURNER BROS.,
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
W. T. HATCH & SON,
MARQUAND & HILL,
F. P. JAMES & CO.,
MCKIM BROS. & CO.,
BALDWIN & WEEKS,
PUTNAM & EARL,
EWELL, WOOD & CO.,
NORTHRUP & CHICK,
J. B. SUMMERFIELD & CO.,
PECK, BERRY & MARTIN,
PAUL & ALEXANDER ARMOUR,
ODELLS & MILLS,
ED. T. MORGAN,
HATCH & FOOTE,
LAWRENCE BROS. & CO.,
JAMES H. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
A. D. WILLIAMS & CO.,
ALBERT E. PUTNAM,
BEAUENDAHL & CO.,
TEFFT, GRISWOLD & KELLOGG,
CATLIN, BRUNDETT & CO.,
COLLINS, DOWNEY & CO.,
BUCKLEY, WELLING & CO.,
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
ELDRIDGE, DUNHAM & CO.,
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
DENNY, POOR & CO.,
ANTHONY & HALL,
F. VIETOR, ACHELIS & CO.,
ALDRICH, IDDINGS & CLIFTON,
WRIGHT & TILLINGHAST,
J. & J. T. LEA & CO.,
FAULKNER, PAGE & CO.,
HALSTED, HAINES & CO.,
L. M. BATES & CO.,
JOHN SLADE & CO.,
STANFIELD, WENTWORTH & CO.,
E. O. TUFTS & CO.,
W. W. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
PASTOR, WALKENSHAW & CO.,
R. W. ROLBROOK & CO.,
CHASE, STEWART & CO.,
POMEROY & PLUMMER,
WM. LATTIMER & CO.,
STRANGE & BRO.,
CHAS. E. BORSDORFF & CO.,
PHILIP TILLINGHAST & CO.,
A. MASTERTON,
KUHNE, LOEB & CO.,
EUGENE S. BALLIN & CO.,
HENRY T. STEBBINS,
GIBBS, CASENOVA & CO.,
GEORGE C. COLLINS & CO.,
BOSWELL, SKEEL & CO.,
CARTER, HAWLEY & CO.,
JNO. D. MCKENZIE,
EARL & CO.,
PHILIP DATER & CO.,
R. W. WESTON,
OLIPHANT & CO., of China,
OLIPHANT & CO.,
SKIDDY, MUNFORD & CO.,
MOLLER, SIEBCK, HENKEN & CO.,
WM. A. BOOTH,
WM. T. BOOTH,
HENRY YOUNG,
DOVALE & CO.,
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
J. HUGH PETERS,
HENRY W. GREENWOOD,
WALTER H. LUTHER,
JAS. C. RUSSELL,
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
CHAPMAN, SCOTT & CROWELL,
E. H. KATTENHORN,
SAMUEL DAVIES,
J. M. VALENTINE,
C. T. TILLINGHAST,
HOLDEN, HOPKINS & STOKES,
WM. OOTHOUT & CO.,
UNION STOVE WORKS, F. B. ACKER, Treasurer,
HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CHAS. BLIVEN, Treasurer,
BRUCE & COOK,
HARPER BROS.,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,
GEO. W. LANE & CO.,
A. A. LOW & BRO.,
JOS. GILLETT & CO.,
STANTON, SHELDON & CO.,
D. J. ELY & CO.,
BILLINGS, BOYES & CO.,
EZRA WHEELER & CO.,
JOHN CASWELL & CO.,
ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.,
STURGES & CO.,
BEARDS & CUMMINGS,
REESE & BROS.,
N. H. GILLETT & CO.,
BURGER, HURLBUT & LIVINGSTON,
OLENDORF & CASE,
GILLESPIE, TROWBRIDGE & CO.,
A. B. LEWIS & CO.,
F. O. MATTHIESSEN & CO.,
SCOTT & DASH,
W. T. MELTON & CO.,
J. GOULD & SONS,
JOHN D. WOOD,
JOHN M. WHITE,
SMALLS & BACON,
GOODRIDGE & WALKER,
WETMORE, CRYDER & CO.,
NATHL. L. & GEO. GRISWOLD,
HAMILTON & CO.,
THOMPSON, KNAPP & CO.,
THOS. J. PERRY,
M. A. HOPPOCK & CO.,
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
HAVEMEYER & ELDER,
WM. MOLLER & SONS,
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
HENRY J. MEYER,
CALVIN STEVENS,
MARTIN BATES, JR., & CO.,
FRASER, MAJOR & CO.,
J. S. ROCKWELL & CO.,
J. V. VAN WOERT & CO.,
BAILEY & WEIZEL,
JOS. C. JOHNSON,
E. R. DURKEE & CO.,
JNO. W. HAIT & CO.,
KESCHUS SUGAR-REFINING CO.,
CARY & CO.,
E. W. CORLIES,
ROSS W. WOOD,
STEPHEN CABOT,
KIRKLAND BROTHERS & CO.,
THOMPSON & BENSON,
W. R. MACDONALD,
SMITH, DUNNING & WOODWARD,
SPENCE, MONTAGUE & CO.,
FREDERICK MEAD & CO.,
JAMES AUSTIN GILLET,
TUCKER & MEAD,
WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN,
HAVEMEYER & CO.,
DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO.,
DICKINSON, HURLBURT & CO.,
G. W. STANTON, JR.,
WILLIAM MOSER,
SCHULTZ, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
MATTISON & MCCOY,
M. ARMSTRONG & SONS,
VAN WAGENEN, TUTTLE & CO.,
STUDWELL, CROSBY & HYDE,
ELIJAH T. BROWN & CO.,
E. L. BUSHMAN,
J. E. BUCKLEY & SONS,
CHAS. G. SMULL & CO.,
ROBERTSON & HOOPLE,
WM. H. HOOPLE,
AUG. F. WEEKES,
THORNE, MCFARLANE & CO.,
HOYT BROS.,
KEESE & MCCOY,
O. K. LAPHAM,
J. & G. LAPHAM,
HEALY, PLATT & CO.,
TERRY BROS. & CO.,
J. B. HOYT & CO.,
ALEX. STUDWELL & CO.,
J. T. BUSHNELL,
L. J. BROOKS & CO.,
J. B. DEWSON,
AMBROSE K. ELY,
FAWCETT, BENEDICT & CO.,
WM. BROOKS,
THOS. L. SMULL & CO.,
WM. MEYER & CO.,
W. J. STAPLES,
HEROY & MARRENER,
GEO. T. STRONG,
JAS. L. WELLS,
P. D. BROWER,
JOHN P. PURDY,
WILCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., ED. B. WILCOX, Treasurer,
MELVIN R. DREW, No. 221 Broadway,
JAMES MCCULLOUGH, No. 30 Duane-st,
C. THOMPSON, New-York City,
JAMES C. DUKE, No. 337 Pearl-st,
JOSEPH B. ALLEE, No. 184 6th-av,
D. HUGEMANN, No. 79 West 4th-st,
EDSON, BRADLEY & CO., No. 48 Lispenard-st,
CHAS. M. JUNE, No. 30 Duane-st,
WM. MOGEE, No. 30 Duane-st,
And several hundreds more.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL!—HON. R. B. ELLIOTT, Colored Member of Congress from South Carolina, will address a meeting at the COOPER INSTITUTE, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 4, 1871, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. ELLIOTT, during his brief Congressional career, has won an enviable reputation as an orator; and his subject, one intimately connected with his race, *The General Condition of the South and the Progress of the Colored People Since Their Political Enfranchisement,* will doubtless be one of great interest. Hon. HORACE GREELEY will preside. *New-York to South Carolina,* by R. W. CROSBY, Esq.

Committee.—Hon. Peter Cooper, Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, Hon. Sinclair Tousey, Hon. W. R. Beebe, Wm. A. Booth, R. W. Weston, Oliver Johnson, A. A. Marks, A. M. Powell, James W. Mars, Wm. P. Tomlinson, Dr. Bela C. Perry, Dr. Thos. Ritter, W. G. Christopher, Rev. H. Loomis, D. D., L. P. Hubbard, R. Lapham, Rev. S. H. Hall, D. D., Henry Harrison, R. W. Crosby, Rowland Johnson, J. W. Bowers, Samuel Johnson, J. J. Freeman, Jacob Day, Jr., Alexander Elston, Peter Vogelsang, J. B. Stokes, Wm. P. Powell.

Admission, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Office of the *National Standard,* No. 39 Nassau-st.; J. W. Duffin, No. 17 Pine-st.; James H. Stokes, No. 177 Broadway; Wm. P. Powell, No. 153 Thompson-st.; Peter Vogelsang, No. 3 Stanton-st., Brooklyn, Long Island, and at the door on the evening of the meeting.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 172 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1871.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, free of tax.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.

THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, July 18, 1871.

CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 150,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.

GEORGE D. RHOADS, Secretary.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President. JOHN S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from tax) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th prox.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1871.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

The books will close on Saturday, 5th instant, and be reopened 16th instant.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 10th August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 33 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly Dividend of (2½) Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st instant, and opened Aug. 2.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
8TH MONTH, 1ST, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per share, free of tax, was this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 7th instant. Transfer-books closed till that date.

DAVID J. BLAUVELT, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.

W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (FORMERLY UNION PACIFIC, E. D.)—The Coupons due Aug. 1, proximo, from Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared payable on TUESDAY, 8th inst., till which date the transfer-books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, who is mistress of the French and German languages, and who has had several years' experience in teaching, desires to make an engagement as instructress, either with a private family or seminary. Address J. E., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRINCIPAL of an academy or high school, by a graduate of Harvard University, who can furnish first-class references as to experience, education and character. Please address Post-office Box No. 4,316, Boston, Mass.

A FRENCH LADY, A COMPETENT teacher, wishes during her present vacation to exchange lessons in English for lessons in French.—Apply to Miss S., No. 215 7th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

No. 8 East 37th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,

Will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

A few boarding pupils will be received.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.

Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.

The best always. Send for a circular.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1848. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 12.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 8 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.

MARK HOPKINS, President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies and children,

NO. 38 WEST 47TH-ST.,

Between 5th and 6th avs.

Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. E. BLEECKER

Will open a

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children on the 25th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Gramercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

NOS. 138, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children,

Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,

ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.

Address by letter until Sept. 2.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 249 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will open at NO. 66 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

OSSINING INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES

at Sing Sing, N. Y.,

will reopen Sept. 12. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 29TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 40th-st.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next session commences Sept. 13. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 13.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—160th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 18. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 16th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogue or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; patrons referred to; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOLS—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expenses, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 55 Washington-st.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. R. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, to go out Wednesdays and Thursdays steady; can do fine washing and ironing, puffing and fluting, by hand and machine, in the neatest manner. Apply at No. 1,344 2d-av., near 67th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid, or nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a very respectable and competent English Protestant young woman; excellent seamstress and dress-maker and experienced nurse. Apply at No. 358 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up with the bottle; no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 1,306 Broadway, near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, THOROUGHLY-competent Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family. Call or address No. 25 West 4th-st., over the plumber's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE girl to do cooking or general house-work; is reliable and economical servant, excellent cook, and first-class washer and ironer; best of references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER to a lady or gentleman by a middle-aged German widow lady; speaks French and Portuguese, but no English. Address E. T., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS or chambermaid and waitress situation, by a very respectable girl; good seamstress; very kind to children and obliging; country or City; best references. Call at No. 239 4th-av.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS READY for cooks, laundresses, house-workers, chambermaids, waitresses, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 13 West 28th-st., corner 6th-av. Clean, neat waiting rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; no objection to private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 253 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, CHAMBER-work or waitress, or general house-work; is willing and obliging; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 427 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to take care of a child to wet nurse all her own house. Call at No. 8 [illegible] Mott-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; can be seen for two days. Call at the Infants' Home, Lexington-av. and 51st-st.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS help of all nationalities, for City or country, can be suited immediately at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, pastries, desserts, &c.; an excellent baker; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 65 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN a situation, as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; will assist with the washing; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 81 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of cooking; is willing to do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as nurse to take charge of a baby or grown children, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; country preferred; references given. Call at No. 208 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good references. Can be seen at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL well recommended, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 344 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 361 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; City or country; reference given. Call at No. 80 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; excellent reference. Apply at 211 East 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation as first-class laundress; good reference. Apply at No. 219 West 29th-st., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as general houseworker, in a small family. Inquire at 240 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a few families' washing at her residence; does up linens in a superior style; unexceptionable references. Call at or address No. 169 West 25th-st., one flight of stairs up.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and cakes; in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 421 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl of fourteen, to take charge of a child and do light chamber-work; good City references. Call at No. 169 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fluting, puffing, plaiting, and all kinds of fine washing in a gentleman's family; the best of City references. Call for two days at 341 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man in a gentleman's place, by an American Protestant man; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver, good plain gardener, farmer, milker, &c.; is strictly temperate, willing and not afraid of work; best of references. Apply or address No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, industrious and reliable young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and as useful man about a farm or gentleman's place; is a good driver; can milk; understands plain gardening; best references. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, with good recommendations, a situation as coachman or useful man about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses, cows, &c. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, (married) lately landed, a situation as coachman, or useful man, where he can have a house or rooms to live in. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN hotel or Summer boarding-house, or to attend bar by a smart, respectable young man; an American; well recommended. Apply or address No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as farmer or gardener; understands the management of horses and the care of cattle; also the care of properties; good references; call for two days. Mr. WARD, corner Fulton and Washington sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant; good driver and groom; understands milking, and is willing to make himself useful in a gentleman's place, near the City.—Apply to T. BAILEY, No. 115 Worth-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH THE best of references, a situation as coachman and gardener or useful man about a gentleman's place. Apply at or address No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED man as coachman, with wife as cook or laundress; good City references. Address L. A., Box No. 181 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom or plain gardener by a single Scotchman; thoroughly competent in both branches; highly recommended. Address J. G., Box 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man, married; no incumbrance; no objection to the country; best of reference given. Address J. W., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style. Address S., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Scotchman of experience in the care of horses, and good driver; City or country; highly recommended. Address J. J., No. 51 Murray-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man, as groom or to drive a doctor's wagon or coupe, or to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; wages not so much an object as a home. Apply at No. 3 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUATION as porter; good reference from his last place. Can be seen at No. 257 6th-av. for two days.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBSCRIPTIONS to the ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS TO wait on a lady. Apply, with references, at BRUELL'S, No. 38 4th-av., where employer can be seen.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Rushvan, Esq., No. 28 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1871.

JANETTE MACONNELL,
au4-law6mF Administratrix, &c.

MACHINERY.

FACTORY TO LEASE.—ENGINE FIFTY horse power; water front. Inquire on the premises of J. W. WINANTS, corner of Washington and South 5th sts., Jersey City, from 10 to 11 A. M.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia....Sat., Aug. 5	Dacian....Wed., Aug. 9
Anglia....Sat., Aug. 12	Assyria....Wed., Aug. 16
Australia....Sat., Aug. 19	Alexandria....Wed., Aug. 23
Britannia....Sat., Aug. 26	Iowa....Wed., Aug. 30

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry: First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 12
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16	Samaria, Tuesday, Aug. 22
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30	Siberia, Tuesday, Aug. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin....$130, gold.	Cabin....$100, gold.
Second cabin....80, gold.	Second cabin....80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin....$250 and $250, gold. Second cabin....150, gold.
By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers. First cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency. Return tickets....$150, gold. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. SATURDAY, Aug. 5. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE, DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN....Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT, LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin....$140 | Second Cabin....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, Griggs, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 4,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 3 A. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 4 P. M. BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Aug. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin....$75	Steerage....$30
To London....80	To London....35
To Paris....90	To Paris....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. ——....Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN....Aug. 30.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....Sept. 6.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN....Sept. 13.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER....Oct. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Aug. 10
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....Aug. 17
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS....Aug. 24
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANY, will leave Pier No. 6 North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana. CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Wednesday, Aug. 16. CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Tuesday, Sept. 5. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Aug. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 12.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF EIGHT MILLIONS, WITH 350 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING New-York City with the Great Lakes BY THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $20,000 PER MILE. $30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY, INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, H. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y., (Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road, and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE AND EQUIPMENT

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA. For sale by A. L. HATCH, Financial Agent of the Company, No. 22 Pine-st.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA LAND GRANT R. R. 8 PER CENT. BONDS. COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY DO. NEWARK AND ORANGE, GUARANTEED BY M. J. R. R. & T. COMPANY. Also, 200,000 NEW-YORK STATE CITY AND TOWN BONDS, 7 PER CENT. For sale by O. E. WOOD, No. 2 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & Co., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR THE WATER LOAN OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST IN GOLD, AT FIVE OR SIX PER CENT., AS MAY BE DECIDED.
THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, for the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.
AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.
The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.
SECURITY.
Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.
The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.
FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.
The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July last, was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate	$63,515,712 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property	$104,080,812 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan	$5,481,662 00
Total value	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.
The funded debt of the city is as follows:
1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1875....$500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,087 67.
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for....600,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of the Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $232,478 34.
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000.
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for....300,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of the Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $80,342 81.
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to....1,560,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn....$1,000,000
There is cash on hand....$25,000 —1,525,000 00
Leaving the actual floating debt, say....$35,000 00
An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.
The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.
POPULATION.
The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.
With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.
CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.
"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.
The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.
THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor, AMOS W. SNOW, NELSON W. ALDRICH, STEPHEN WATERMAN, WILLIAM BINNEY, } Committee.
PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.
FORM OF PROPOSAL.
The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.
The bonds to be coupon or registered.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates. HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS. The surest and most remunerative of bond investments. Also, other safe and desirable securities, paying 10 and 12 per cent. interest. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary. WM. MULLIGAN, President.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

FOR SALE—LONG BRANCH AND SEA-Shore Railroad First Mortgage Coupon Bonds, interest and principal guaranteed by the United Companies of New-Jersey, for sale by GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 8 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, having successfully built and equipped the Eastern Division of its road, extending from the City of St. Joseph, Mo., to the City of Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 112 miles, is now actively engaged in the construction of the Western Division of this line of railway, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney Station, a distance, including side tracks, of 170 miles.
For the purpose of building and equipping this road the Company have executed and delivered to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in trust, $5,500,000 of First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Railroad Bonds, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, to be countersigned and issued only in conformity with the Mortgage Deed, which is:
First—For cash.
Second—A limited amount for iron and material. The cash is placed to the credit of the Company in trust, and can be drawn out only in payment for fully completed road, in sections of ten (10) miles each, at the rate of $16,000 or $22,000 per mile, respectively, until the entire completion of the road, when the balance of the loan will be paid over to the Treasurer of the Company for equipment purposes.
The iron (the equal of gold) and materials are brought under the subjection of the mortgage, made to secure the payment of the bonds.
To secure the payment of the interest and principal of these bonds the Company have made a *first* (and only) mortgage on their Western Division Road, completed and to be completed, from Marysville to Kearney Station, at a junction with the Union Pacific Road, a distance of 160 miles, with 10 miles side tracks, making a total distance of 170 miles, including rolling-stock, motive-power, depots, machine-shops, telegraphs, equipments of every description, rights of way, franchises, cash on deposit in any bank or trust company; and lands lying twenty miles on either side of the railroad, granted to the Company by the United States Government, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, and real and personal property of every description which the Company now own, or may hereafter possess, lying between Marysville and Kearney, and equipments appertaining to this Division of the Company's Road.
This entire property is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, as trustees. The mortgage is dated May 14, 1870, and under it, and as their security, these bonds are issued.
The bonds are now ready for sale and delivery through the undersigned; holders and parties desiring to purchase will recognize that they can do so with perfect safety, as their value is always represented either by lands equal in value and a completed and equipped road—iron or cash in trust company. The mortgage expressly covers cash on deposit in bank or trust company.
The undersigned are authorized to announce the decision of the Company to sell their lands on the line of the road.
Under the mortgage deed given to secure these bonds no land can be sold at a less price than $4 per acre.
The lands being mortgaged to secure the payment of these bonds, this lien on any portion of the land can only be removed by paying to the trustees, as mortgagees, the full amount of the purchase money for of any land sales.
The fund is applied as follows:
First—To the payment of the interest on the bonds during the construction of the road, and, if necessary, the space of four (4) years.
Second—To the payment of the principal of the bonds.
The payment of the principal before maturity is not compulsory to the holder of the bonds, but should holders desire to sell, the trustees are authorized to purchase, but not over a premium of fifteen per cent.
Every bond purchased under this authority is immediately canceled.
If the bonds can not be bought at one hundred and fifteen, the trustees are authorized to invest the proceeds of land sales in the bonds of the United States, States of New-York, Massachusetts and Illinois, and hold the same as a sinking fund for the redemption of these bonds at maturity.
The following banking corporations of the City of New-York are designated depositories of this loan:
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
United States Trust Company.
Union Trust Company.
Manhattan Company.
The bonds have thirty years to run from May 14, 1870, payable in gold, in the City of New-York.
They bear interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum, payable in GOLD, free of tax, semi-annually, on the 15th days of February and August, in New-York, London, or Frankfort, O. M., at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the currency of the country in which the coupon is presented.
The equivalent of currency is at a uniform rate of exchange, and is expressed in the coupon.
They are coupon bonds, but may be registered in the owner's name, with the coupons on, or they can be converted into a registered bond by the surrender of the coupons and the interest paid to the registered owner at any of the three points where the coupons are payable.
This consolidated mortgage is at the rate of $13,500 per mile of road, and $2 per acre of land.
The bonds are offered for the present at 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.
All kinds of marketable securities will be received at the current market value, without commission, in payment of this loan.
Expressage relating to the loan will be free.
Maps, pamphlets and documents furnished on application.
It is believed no loan can be offered which rests on a more solid foundation than this loan of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.
The most careful and critical examination of the Company's lands by experienced parties, and the estimates of prejudiced persons, have placed their value at not less than $6 per acre, while others estimate them at a higher figure. The offers which the Company have received for them fully justify the assertion that the proceeds of their sale will pay off this loan, and leave the road free of bonded debt. These bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest, in payment of any lands sold under this mortgage.
The Company recognizing the principle that an element of strength in all loans is the provision made for its redemption, and in making their mortgage a consolidated one, covering both road and lands, have wisely made provision for the payment of the loan by the sale of their landed estate, which is not needed in operating the road, but which was granted to the Company by the United States Government for the express purpose of aiding them to construct and operate this road.
The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad connects at St. Joseph with railways running direct to St. Louis, Hannibal and Toledo on the east, and connecting as it will with the Union Pacific Road on the west, is a very important link in the continental chain of railways. It also has through railway connection with Chicago. A very large part of the line is graded, and track-laying being now far advanced, will continue rapidly until the junction with the Union Pacific Road is made.
We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds, and are satisfied the investments in this loan will not only be safe, but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 103 and accrued interest, making them rule at 108, or nearly ten per cent. advance.
Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.
TANNER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE WARE RIVER RAILROAD CO., DUE 1890. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Interest payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. Issue of bonds limited to $15,000 per mile of completed Road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to William Hyde, Esq., President Ware National Bank, and Hon. William Mixter, of Boston, Trustees, and covering every description of property the Company now own or whatever they may acquire hereafter.
Fifteen and a half miles of the Road already completed and in operation, and earning a revenue over and above operating expenses and interest on its proportion of the bonds.
The line is a valley line, with fourteen stations, reaching every available manufacturing point from Palmer to Winchendon, a distance of forty-eight and a half miles, connecting with the Boston and Albany and New-London Northern Railroad at Palmer; with the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad (Tunnel line) at Baldwinsville, and with the Cheshire and Monadnock Railroad at Winchendon, with over 300 miles of northern and north-eastern connections.
THESE BONDS HAVE AN ADDITIONAL SECURITY FROM THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, WHICH PROHIBIT THE ISSUE OF RAILROAD BONDS BEYOND AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK ACTUALLY PAID IN.
The total issue of bonds....$700,000
The total issue of stock....1,000,000
Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the bonds have been purchased by capitalists along the line. After thorough investigation, we recommend these bonds to investors as both safe and profitable.
Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application. We are now offering these bonds at 90 and accrued interest.
MAY & KING, NO. 1 NEW-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000 JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS, INTEREST AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.
TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than....$375,000
Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over....$16,000,000
Price 90 and accrued interest.
Further information furnished on application to W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM 10 TO 12 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY....$892,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN. The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, secured by mortgage made to Lobbeus Chapman, Jr., H. V. Poor and J. M. Edmunds, are requested to attend a meeting, at the office of Barlow, Larocque & MacFarland, No. 35 William-st., New-York, on the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, to agree upon such measures as may be proper to secure a foreclosure of this mortgage, and to secure the proper application of the securities in the hands of the Trustees to the payment of the interest in arrears. CHARLES L. FROST, Committee on Behalf of Bondholders.

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT. $90,000 NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,) First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, interest payable in New-York, $1,000 each. The Bonds will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at a large reduction below the subscription price of the Company, which is 90 and accrued interest, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 43 Pine-st.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES First Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, for sale by WM. BAILEY LANG & CO., No. 54 Cliff-st.

STATE OF ARKANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. LEVEE BONDS,

Issued for building and repairing public levees of this State. Interest provided by special tax. We have for sale a limited amount of above bonds, and can safely recommend them as a profitable investment. STATE, COUNTY and MUNICIPAL BONDS bought and sold on commission. ALBERT HAUPTFIELD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

DES MOINES VALLEY 8s. BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS and MINNESOTA 7s. NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND 7s. MISSOURI PACIFIC 6s. NEW-YORK MIDLAND 7s. And other railroad bonds. CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1871. THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE stock of this Company will be closed from SATURDAY, August 5, 1871, to MONDAY, August 14, 1871. ASHBEL GREEN, President.

CAUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a check drawn by me on the Market National Bank, dated Aug. 2, 1871, to the order of Alexander H. Moreau, for $300, was fraudulently obtained by an unauthorized party; payment has been stopped. JOHN H. SILKMAN, No. 5 Front-st. Aug. 4, 1871.

AN EXCELLENT LOT ON MICHIGAN-av., Chicago, Ill., to exchange for a single horse or a pair of horses and carriage. Address No. 120 East 21st-st., or call after 4 o'clock.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mutual Benefit Savings Bank,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., (OPPOSITE CITY HALL,) NEW-YORK.
INTEREST at the rate of six per cent. per annum commences on the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.
ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS interest (four per cent.) allowed on DAILY BALANCES. Checks in this department pass through the Clearing-house.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued bearing interest until surrendered—a convenient form of deposit for persons traveling.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.
Bank-books in German, French and English.
One dollar will commence an account.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President. G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 33 BROADWAY. Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20. Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received. Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month. HENRY SMITH, President. WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents. REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $2,510,936 14.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15. The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms. RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

WANTED—POSITIONS BY TWO COMpetent organists; also, an experienced choir director and teacher of church classes, training choirs, Sabbath-schools, &c. Address B. L. C., care of J. W. Willard & Co., No. 100 Bleecker-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BROWN HORSE, FIVE years old, sixteen hands high, and sound; also a light Victoria and harness; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Can be seen at MR. WILSON'S livery stable, No. 17 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A HANDsome bay horse, 16 hands high, Kentucky bred, sound and kind; can trot in three minutes; a very fast walker. Apply to MARTIN WOOD, No. 8 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—IS eight years old, 42 inches high, sound and kind; can be used by a child six years old; will sell only to private party. Apply at No. 181 East 29th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT GRAY PONY, 6 years old, sound and kind; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 142 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., in paint-shop.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK MARE, very fast, 15 hands high, 8 years old, suitable for a lady to drive and for the road. Apply at WRIGHT'S stable, No. 790 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 42 EAST 19TH-ST.—WITH OR without board, permanently or transiently, an elegant parlor and two bedrooms, en suite, on first floor; baths and closets adjoining; Summer prices.

NO. 123 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs.—Neatly furnished rooms, without board; family private; gas, bath, &c.; references exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 32D-ST.—BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway—Large pleasant rooms, with board, en suite or single, to a family or gentlemen; references exchanged.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SPACIOUS rooms with superior board, for families and gentlemen. References required.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtlemen. First-class house and location. Rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house and board; rates reasonable; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 27 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HUDSON, nearly opposite Catskill on the Hudson River, and in sight of the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts; entire second floor, five rooms, with modern conveniences; ready 17th of August; no other boarders. For particulars, address P. O. Box No. 25, Hudson, N. Y. New-York City references given if required.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINary, Amenia, N. Y. Send for prospectus. S. T. FROST, A. M.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 5:15 P. M. Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:30 P. M. Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:30, and 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:25, 5:40, 6:10, and 11:30 P. M. Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—9:00 A. M., and 4:00 P. M. Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M. Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:30 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
9:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
5:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

REFRIGERATORS.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, Producers and Dealers IN FRUITS, MEATS, POULTRY, FISH, &C.

Means for preserving indefinitely, in their natural state, fruits, meats, poultry, game, and perishable articles of food generally, has long been desired. This has been accomplished, and the invention patented, by Wilson Bray, a scientific gentleman of New-Jersey. The apparatus produces a dry cold air even below a freezing point when required. It is well known that no fermentation in liquids, decomposition in fruits, or putrefaction in meats, occurs when the thermometer shows a certain low degree of temperature. The Bray Preserving Rooms or Refrigerators accomplish this with great economy, and they are so constructed as to render the temperature wholly within the will of the person in charge. This invention has preserved meats, poultry and game perfectly fresh for six months; peaches, pears, tomatoes, &c., from one to six months. The West India and Texas Fresh Meat Company's steam-ship *Fire Fly* has been engaged the past year in bringing, with perfect success, slaughtered Beeves from Texas to New-Orleans. All the very early strawberries sold in New-York last Spring were brought in the Bray Refrigerators from Charleston, S. C., by the enterprising firm of West & Hunt, wholesale fruit dealers, No. 290 Fulton-st., New-York. The following are among the many testimonials received: Messrs. J. E. KINGSLEY & CO., proprietors Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, say: "We take great pleasure in recommending Bray's Refrigerator for hotel purposes. We do not hesitate to say this Refrigerator is the best we have ever used. It embraces economy as well as utility, and for its preserving qualities it is unsurpassed. We have thoroughly tested this most excellent Refrigerator, both on a large and small scale, and do not hesitate to say it gives entire satisfaction." Messrs. SYKES, GARDNER & CO., proprietors West End Hotel, Long Branch, say: "We indorse the above, and would not be without them for $10,000." CHARLES DUFFY, Esq., proprietor, and JAMES McGINLEY, steward Stockton House, Cape May, say: "We take great pleasure in recommending the Bray Patent Refrigerator for hotel purposes. We are using it on a large scale, and do not hesitate to say that it gives entire satisfaction." WEST & HUNT say: "They kept in their chambers (store rooms) the Dutchess pear from September to March, and peaches from August to December." The Bray Refrigerator can be seen in operation at the Astor House, New-York, and Continental, Philadelphia, and other first-class hotels. These Refrigerators, suited for hotel and family use, are on sale at the old house-furnishing establishment of WINDLE & CO., No. 42 Barclay-st.
Information as to agencies, sale of rights, and the building of cold-air chambers, either in hotels, provision houses, markets, or on farms of fruit-growers, will be furnished by addressing THE BRAY PATENT REFRIGERATING CO., No. 42 Barclay-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.—FOR SALE—A jobbing and retail business in a flourishing and very pleasant City in Ohio, doing a business of over $60,000, more than half of which is cash retail; a very handsome store, with low rent and expenses; stock small and well-selected; has been established over three years; capital required, about $10,000; terms easy; good reasons given for selling out. For further particulars apply at once to ANDREWS, SANFORD & SMITH, No. 160 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A splendid water power, near New-York, with land, mills, tenements, &c., sufficient for a large business; or, will put the property at a low valuation as stock into some good manufacturing concern. Inquire of M. A. RULAND & CO., No. 6 Beekman-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER FRUIT and liquor store for sale; situated on a leading avenue, with a long lease of building; the business is old established, and will be sold at a reasonable figure. Apply to S. DINGEE & CO., No. 32 Cedar-st.

CAPITALISTS DESIROUS OF LOOKing into the merits of one of the richest and best paying silver mines in the world, with perfect title, and at a reasonable figure, are invited to address COLORADO MINER, New-York City Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a house-furnishing store, doing a good business, in a good locality, near the City Hall, Brooklyn. Address ZOPHER, Box No. 130 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. LAST NIGHTS OF
THIS GREAT SUCCESS MUST BE WITHDRAWN in consequence of the FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS THEATRE of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and HER NEW COMPANY. MONDAY, AUG. 14.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THIRD WEEK AND GREAT SUCCESS. JOHNNY ALLEN, The popular comedian and Dutch character actor. EVERY EVENING AS SCHNEIDER, In McCloskey's great drama of SCHNEIDER, OR DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE. Matinee SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. THIRD WEEK OF OLIVER DOUD BYRON As JOE FERRIS THE FERRET, In the sensational drama entitled ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Supported by a powerful cast. Across the Continent Matinee, Saturday at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LOTTA. WILL REOPEN MONDAY, AUG. 14, with LOTTA, in her dual character of LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE Production of the great moral drama entitled TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. Special engagement for the matinee performances of the JOHN L. HALL BURLESQUE TROUPE, who will make their first appearance in Byron's burlesque of LA SONNAMBULA.

APOLLO HALL—28th-st. and Broadway. GREAT NOVELTY. EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION. PARIS IN FLAMES. RUINS OF PARIS AND SUBURBS. THE PARIS COMMUNE IN NEW-YORK. Portraits, life size, of the leaders of the Commune, hostages, members of the Versailles Government. The most perfect new double Stereopticon. Opening night, MONDAY, Aug. 7.

TERRACE GARDEN. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS, 58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, JULLIEN'S Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Only first-class singers appear. Admission 50 cents.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

A PICNIC AND SOCIABLE Of the Spiritualists of New-York will be held at Elm Park, 92d-st., near 9th-av., FRIDAY, Aug. 4, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Dancing to commence at 4 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES. MONMOUTH PARK AUGUST MEETING, Commencing TUESDAY, Aug. 1, and continuing five days. Steamers JESSE HOYT and PLYMOUTH ROCK leave New-York at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.; returning connect at Sandy Hook with trains leaving immediately after the races, landing passengers in New-York at 6 o'clock, P. M. Fare from Long Branch to the course and return, by New-Jersey Southern Railroad twenty-five cents. WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE. On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE. Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria and 120th-st., each way. Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way. Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents. Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent. N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st., at 8:30 A. M., 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Ossining, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26 with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Passengers leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 6 o'clock, P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East. Through tickets can be obtained at the offices on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 2d....8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d....1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 3d....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 3d....2:00 P. M.
Friday, 4th....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 4th....4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 5th....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 7th....6:00 P. M.
Monday, 7th....1:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th....3:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th....9:00 A. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 2d....3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d....6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 3d....4:30 P. M.	Thursday, 3d....7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 5th....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 4th....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 6th....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 5th....4:30 P. M.
Monday, 7th....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 6th....6:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 8th....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 7th....12:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE. Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st., at 9:35, 12:35 and 3:35; Pier No. 33, North Moore-st., at 9:45, 12:45 and 3:45; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4. EAST RIVER LINE. Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st., at 8:30, 11:30 and 2:30; Peck-slip at 9:00, 11:00 and 2:00; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE—THE OLD popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 14; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. (Peck-slip,) daily, at 3 P. M., stopping at 27th-st. each way, returning to the City about 8 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $6.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Ossining, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45 and 27th-st. at 3:15 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:30 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in exact representation of all foreign marbles; elegant designs, black marble engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,260 Broadway; branch ware-rooms No. 413 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 W. 38th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in (the

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Third Day of the Monmouth Park Meeting.

Fine Weather and Large Attendance—Milesian Wins the Steeple-Chase, Wine Sap the West End Hotel Stakes, Nellie Gray the Mile-Heat Race, and Helmbold the Tammany Cup.

The third day of the races at Long Branch, like its predecessors, was a success both in the attendance of spectators and the propitious weather. It was truly an August day—bright and warm—and such a one as would draw people from the hot pavements of the City to the more inviting precincts of Long Branch. Turfmen and others not "on the horse" took advantage of the opportunity offered through the medium of the steamer *Plymouth Rock* to sojourn for a few hours at least among the Jerseymen, and, consequently, that vessel was crowded with suffering humanity, anxious to shake off the dust of Gotham. The announcement that the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn would visit Long Branch during the day was an additional attraction, but the soldiers disappointed their friends and did not make their appearance, word having been sent that they had postponed their excursion, or incursion, until today. The races were consequently the only magnets and monopolized the attention of the visitors. At the course all was life and bustle; Dr. UNDERWOOD was offering the betting men rare chances for speculation; the ladies in elegant toilets were coquetting as usual with their companions, while a portion of the Ninth Regiment Band discoursed "most eloquent music." The large stand was about half filled, the spectators being estimated at nearly 3,000.

THE RACING.

There were four races on the programme, which promised a good day's sport, and as the track was in fine condition, fast time was anticipated. The first race was a steeple-chase of two and a quarter miles, for gentlemen riders, the prize being a silver punch-bowl, the gift of JOHN CHAMBERLAIN. There were four entries, viz.: B. c. by *Bulletin*, dam by *Leviathan*; *Duffy*, (recovered from his recent injury,) *Milesian* and *Jim Tisdale*. The second race was the West End Hotel Stakes, being a renewal of the Monmouth Oaks Stakes, run during the last meeting. There were twenty-two entries, out of which five appeared, viz.: *Saucebox*, by *Star Davis*, out of *Skedaddle*; *Nellie Ransom*, by *Jack Malone*, dam *Vesper Light*; *Madame Dudley*, by *Lexington*, dam imported *Britannia 4th*; *Mary Clarke*, by *Lexington*, dam *Eagless*, by imported *Glencoe*; and *Wine Sap*, by *Vandyke*, by *Nina*, by *Boston*. The third race was for a purse of $750, mile heats, for all horses that had not run during either meeting, for which five horses were entered, viz.: *Nellie Gray*, by *Commodore*, out of a sister to *Prioress*; the old stager *Climax*, by *Balrownie*, out of *Jewell*; *Gayo*, by *Jeff. Davis*, out of *Ninette*; *Gerald*, by imported *Mickey Free*, out of *Rosette*, and *Bulletin*, dam by *Yorkshire*. The fourth race was for the Tammany Cup, value $1,500, three miles, and out of the sixteen entries but three put in an appearance, viz.: *Helmbold*, by imported *Australian*, dam *Lavender*, by *Wagner*; *Niagara*, by *Lexington*, dam *Bayleaf*, by imported *Yorkshire*, and *Blarney Stone*, by *Rhynodyne*, dam *Roxanna*, by imported *Chesterfield*. Although the races were announced to begin at 1 o'clock, it was half an hour after that time before the bell summoned the horses to the track. The cause of delay appeared to be an objection against Mr. ALLOWAY as a gentleman rider, according to the terms of the steeple-chase; but the judges finally came to the conclusion that Mr. ALLOWAY was a gentleman rider, which every turfman knew before. After this difficulty was satisfactorily settled, everything was ready.

FIRST RACE.

This was a steeple-chase of two and a quarter miles, for gentlemen riders, free for all horses except *Oysterman*, *Jr. Duffy*, *Milesian*, *Jim Tisdale* and bay colt by *Bulletin* were entered, but the latter did not start. There was no betting on the result, and but little interest was manifested in the contest. Notwithstanding this the race was a good one between *Milesian* and *Tisdale*, *Duffy* not going all the way round. At the tap of the drum they started off slowly from the field in front of the grand stand, but *Tisdale* got under way first, and led *Milesian* a length over the first jump, an earth embankment, *Duffy* being a dozen lengths behind. They went round parallel with the track. *Tisdale* soon got another length away, and *Duffy* was left twenty lengths in the rear, and out of the contest. At the fourth jump *Milesian* had passed *Tisdale* and took the lead, getting away a half a dozen lengths, but on the sixth jump he waited so long that *Tisdale* closed upon him, and but a length separated them on the seventh jump. They remained close together over the ninth obstacle, but at the tenth, a wall, *Milesian* again went to the front, and led a length, and on the twelfth jump, as they got into the regular track, *Milesian* had a lead of two lengths. On the lower turn, *Tisdale* lapped *Milesian's* quarter, and they came in so to the stretch. When they came to the thirteenth obstacle, on the homestretch, *Milesian* came away, and won by six lengths in 6:56. *Duffy* did not go the distance. The following is a summary:

FIRST RACE.—A steeple-chase of two and a quarter miles, for gentlemen riders, for silver punch-bowl, the gift of Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN; free for all horses except *Oysterman, Jr.*; to carry 160 pounds; three to start.

D. I. Bannatyne's ch. c. Milesian, 4 years, by imp. Mickey Free, dam by Wagner 1
J. K. Lawrence's b. g. Jim Tisdale, aged, by Revenue, dam Louisa Jordan 2
D. I. Bannatyne's b. g. Duffy, 5 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam Olio, by Oliver 0
Time—6:56.

The punch-bowl was exhibited by Mr. BANNATYNE, and was duly admired. It was manufactured by TIFFANY, and cost $700.

SECOND RACE.

This was for the West End Hotel Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for three-year-old fillies; the winner of the Monmouth Oaks to carry five pounds extra, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Out of the twenty-two entries there were but five appeared, viz.; W. COTTRILL'S ch. f. *Saucebox*, W. R. BABCOCK'S ch. f. *Nellie Ransom*, M. H. SANFORD'S b. f. *Madame Dudley*, M. A. LITTELL'S gr. f. *Mary Clarke*, and T. W. DOSWELL'S b. f. *Wine Sap*. In the pools, *Mary Clark* was the favorite, and the knowing ones burnt their fingers, for after a grand contest *Wine Sap* won by half a length.

The following are the quotations:

Mary Clark	$200	$410	$320
Madame Dudley	100	130	80
Saucebox	60	105	75
Wine Sap	60	100	105
Nellie Ransom	70	85	60
Total	$590	$830	$670

After three false starts they jumped away, with *Mary Clarke* first, *Madame Dudley* second, *Saucebox* third, *Wine Sap* fourth and *Nellie Ransom* behind. As they went to the turn, *Mary Clarke* got two lengths ahead and showed the way at the quarter-pole by three lengths; *Wine Sap* in the meantime going up and taking the second place, *Nellie Ransom* being third, *Saucebox* fourth and *Madame Dudley* bringing up the rear. As they went down the backstretch but one change took place, *Saucebox* taking the third place from *Nellie Ransom*. When near the half-mile pole *Nellie Ransom* went up with a rush, passing *Saucebox* and *Madame Dudley*, and reaching *Mary Clarke's* head amid the cheers of the spectators. In this way they passed the half-mile pole, *Wine Sap* being third, *Saucebox* fourth, and *Madame Dudley* last. Their positions remained unaltered on the lower turn, but at the three-quarter pole *Nellie Ransom* led by a neck. Coming up the homestretch, the contest was close and exciting. *Nellie Ransom* was still holding her own and had her head in front as they came past the stand, *Wine Sap* being third, but half a length behind, *Saucebox* fourth, and *Madame Dudley* a length in the rear. As they went round the turn again *Nellie Ransom* increased her lead to half a length, while *Winesap* rushed up to *Mary Clarke's* head, and then went for the lead. Amid much excitement, *Wine Sap* assumed the van, and went past the quarter-pole leading a length, *Nellie Ransom* second, and *Mary Clarke* third, *Saucebox* fourth, and *Madame Dudley* still in the rear. As they flew down the backstretch, *Nellie Ransom* was allowed her head, and things became "mixed." She again assumed the lead, *Wine Sap* still being second, while *Saucebox* went up and stole the third place from *Mary Clarke*. In this way they went past the half-mile pole, and the excitement was intense. They maintained their relative positions all the way round the lower turn, *Wine Sap* creeping up to *Nellie Ransom's* head and testing her strength up the homestretch, when she gave way and *Wine Sap* got to the front, *Mary Clarke* coming second. There was now a grand finish, and *Mary Clarke* received some punishment, but without avail, *Wine Sap* maintaining his lead and winning by half a length, *Mary Clarke* second, two lengths in advance of *Nellie Ransom*. *Saucebox* fourth, and *Madame Dudley* last. Time—3:43¾.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The West End Hotel Stakes; a renewal of the Monmouth Oaks Stakes; value, $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; for three-year-old fillies; the winner of the Monmouth Oaks Stakes to carry five pounds extra; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; two miles.

T. W. Doswell's b. f. Wine Sap, by Vandyke, dam Nina, by Boston 1
M. A. Littell's gr. f. Mary Clarke, by Lexington, dam Eagless, by Glencoe 2
W. R. Babcock's ch. f. Nellie Ransom, by Jack Malone, dam Vesper Light 3
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Saucebox, by Star Davis, dam Skedaddle 0
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Madame Dudley, by Lexington, dam imp. Britannia 4th 0
Time—3:43¾.

THIRD RACE.

This was so one-sided an affair that the race was decided in the minds of the spectators before the send-off. The race was for a purse of $750, mile heats, for all ages, and although the programme gave the names of five horses to start, but three of them appeared, viz.: *Nellie Gray*, *Climax* and *Heenan*. In one pool sold, *Nellie Gray* brought $100, *Climax* $30, and *Heenan* $10, and after this, the layers of the most facetious odds could not find takers.

FIRST HEAT.—When the drum was tapped, *Heenan* went off first, *Climax* second, and *Nellie Gray* third. By the time they reached the turn, the latter rushed past the other two, and at the quarter-pole was a length ahead of *Heenan*, who was two lengths in advance of *Climax*. As they went down the backstretch, *Nellie Gray* rushed away and passed the half-mile pole five or six lengths ahead of *Climax*, who had given *Heenan* the go-by. Going round the lower turn, the rider of *Climax* urged him forward, but he could not get near the mare, who won the heat in a canter by four lengths, *Heenan* about ten lengths in the rear. Time—1:45¼.

SECOND HEAT.—There was no betting. *Nellie* this time got away first, *Climax* second and *Heenan* last. At the turn, the mare led three lengths, and at the quarter-pole was four lengths away from *Climax*, who was half a dozen lengths in front of *Heenan*. Their positions remained unchanged all the way round to the homestretch, when *Climax* gave up the contest, and *Nellie* won the race by six lengths with ease, *Heenan* just saving his distance. Time—1:47¼.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $750; mile heats; for all ages that have not won during either meeting; first horse, $600; second horse, $100; third horse, $50.

Jerome & Buford's gr. f. Nellie Gray, 3 years, by Commodore, dam Sister to Prioress 1 1
R. Rhea's b. h. Climax, aged, by Balrownie, dam Jewel 2 2
John Bougurum's ch. c. Heenan, 3 years, by Bulletin, dam by Yorkshire 3 3
Time—1:45¼, 1:47¼.

FOURTH RACE.

This was expected to be one of the most exciting contests of the meeting from the character and reputation of the sixteen horses entered for it, but it proved a failure. The race was for the Tammany Cup, of the value of $1,500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, the second horse to receive $300 and the third $150 out of the stakes; three miles. The starters, as marked on the programme, were to be Mr. BABCOCK'S *Helmbold*, Mr. SANFORD'S *Niagara*, and PRICE MCGRATH'S *Blarney Stone*, but the latter did not make his appearance, and Dr. WELDON started instead his ch. c. *Leland*, as, he argued with much philosophy, that it is a good thing once in a while to pick up third money. The pools sold on the race were very few, as the odds were so greatly in favor of *Helmbold*, he selling for $700, while *Niagara* and *Leland* together sold for $110.

When the drum tapped, *Leland* went off in the lead, *Helmbold* second, and *Niagara* third. At the quarter-pole, *Leland* was about five lengths in front of *Helmbold*, who was three lengths ahead of *Niagara*. As they went down the backstretch, *Leland* got further away, but before he reached the half-mile pole, he almost stumbled, and, passing that point, he was but a length ahead of *Helmbold*, who was five lengths ahead of *Niagara*, whose rider evidently intended to make a waiting race of it, as far as he was concerned. On the lower turn, *Helmbold* gave *Leland* the go by, in which example he was followed by *Niagara*, and from that moment *Leland* was out of the race. As they came up to the stand on the first mile, *Helmbold* led *Niagara* about eight lengths, *Leland* being twenty lengths behind. As they went round the turn, *Niagara* closed upon *Helmbold*, and but two lengths divided them at the quarter-pole, which positions they kept the entire mile, but going to the turn for the third time *Niagara* closed upon the leader, and but a length divided them. Thus they went to the half-mile pole. On the lower turn *Helmbold* shook off the mare again and went to the front two lengths. They came up the homestretch in earnest, but on reaching the draw-gate *Niagara* gave up under the whip, and *Helmbold* galloped home by twenty lengths—*Leland* at the head of the stretch. Time—6 minutes.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—The Tammany Cup, value $1,500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; the second to receive $300, and the third $150 out of the stakes; three miles.

W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Helmbold, 5 years, by imp. Australian, dam Lavender, by Wagner 1
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Niagara, 5 years, by Lexington, dam imp. Britannia 4th 2
J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Leland, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by imp. Yorkshire 3
Time—6 minutes.

TODAY'S RACES.

There are three races on the programme for today, and they promise to be close and exciting contests, if the entries can be taken as a criterion.

In the four-mile heats there are *Helmbold*, *Gerald*, *Susan Ann*, *Judge Durell*, and a bay colt by *Bulletin*. In the August Stakes, for two-year olds, there are *Matia*; SANFORD'S filly by *King Lear*, dam by imported *Scythian*, *Richard Roe*, *Citizen* and *Experience Oaks*. In the Robbins Stakes, for three-year olds, there are *Salina*, *Stockwood*, *Madame Dudley*, *Eolus*, *Edwin* and *McKinney*.

MADISON UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Week—Opening Exercises—Organization of a New Alumni Association.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1871.

Rain, heavily falling rain, was the first observation made by your correspondent as he looked out on Sunday morning after his arrival in this village, famous for its "school of the prophets" and its charming scenery. It was more than a Presbyterian sprinkle, but drenching as it was, it dampened not in the least the arduous hearts of the cold-water Baptists nor the enthusiasm of the Alumni brethren and sisters who had gathered here to enjoy the festivities of Commencement week, which are different at Hamilton from any other place. The Alumni and all strangers are cordially invited to enjoy the hospitable homes of the best families. Visitors are not allowed to remain at the hotels, excellent as they are, unless they prefer and insist upon it.

The most radical change which marks the history of Commencements here is in the mode of reaching this place from Utica—no longer by stage coach for twenty-seven miles, but by the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railroad, which has, within a year, been completed to within four miles of Utica. Your correspondent asked a citizen why the steam-cars did not run these four miles and into the city. "Because we have corruption here as well as in New-York," he replied; "the Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Road bought up the Common Council, and the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railroad were denied the privilege of laying a track within the Corporation limits, but in three months the cars will be running to the New-York Central Depot." Indeed, this new railroad has succeeded in overcoming great natural obstacles, bitter opposition and financial difficulties.

The exercises of Sunday consisted of an admirable sermon in the morning before the New-York Baptist Education Society by the learned and eloquent President RAMBOULT, of the William Jewell College, Missouri, and a sermon in the evening by Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, D. D., of New-York City, before the Society for Inquiry, to large and cultivated audiences.

On Monday morning a meeting of the Alumni was held to consider the propriety of reorganizing the Society, at which Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., Class '31, of New-York, was Chairman, and Prof. James R. Eaton, Class '57, was Secretary. Brief speeches were made by S. B. Grant, D. D., of Fitchburg, Mass., Rev. Geo. W. Losher, of Trenton, W. P. Moore, M. D., of Philadelphia, J. E. Hadnett, Esq., of New-York, and Prof. Andrews, of the University, and several others. A motion having prevailed that it was expedient to reorganize the Society, the following were appointed a Committee to draft a new constitution and by-laws: Rev. George W. Losher, A. M., of Trenton, N. J., Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., and Jas. E. Hadnett, A. M., of New-York City, Prof. Andrews, of the University, S. B. Grant, D. D., of Fitchburg, Mass., L. P. Hornberger, A. M., and W. P. Moon, M. D., Insane Asylum, Philadelphia, and Prof. E. B. Palmer, A. M., of Skineatlas, N. Y. The chief object of this new movement is to insure a more fraternal fellowship and a higher degree of interest in the welfare of the University than has characterized the old society.

During the day the examinations of the Junior and Senior Theological Classes were conducted by President Dodge in the forenoon, and by Dr. Eaton, President of the Theological Seminary, in the afternoon. At 7½ P. M., a large and fashionable audience assembled to listen to the prize declamations of the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior Classes. The following were appointed judges: Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., class '31; Prof. Samuel S. Green, LL.D., of Brown University; James E. Hadnett, A. M., class '54, of the New-York Bar; Rev. H. A. Cordo, A. M., class '57, of Jersey City, and L. P. Hornberger, A. M., of Philadelphia. The declamations were spirited and excellent, the audience evincing the greatest interest, and the ladies quite overwhelming the speakers with bouquets and enormous wreaths, one enthusiastic fair creature hurling her bunch of flowers against one of the large lamps on the platform, sending globe and glass chimney to the ground, amid uproarious merriment, which, however, little disconcerted the youthful orator, who calmly gathered up the flowers, and bowed his thanks as he retired in triumph. The first prize in the Freshman Class was awarded to E. F. LEIPENER, of Newburg; the second to A. C. WHEATON, of Gloversville. In the Sophomore, the first to D. T. MACCLYMONT, Roselle, N. J., the second to E. D. HAMILTON. In the Junior, the first to J. O. PERKINS, of Casenovia, and the second to A. E. WAFFLE, of Andover. Whereat the audience greatly cheered, thus approving the decision of the judges.

On Tuesday morning was held the Commencement of the Theological Seminary of which that noble patriarch in the Baptist community, Rev. GEORGE W. EATON, D. D., LL. D., is President. It would not be a Commencement without him. His tall form and eloquent voice, as he announced the exercises, lends an attraction and a delight to the occasion. The Alumni, friends and "old boys" generally will understand it as sufficient to say that he presided upon this occasion. Although his gray whiskers and silvered locks give strong evidence of his venerable years, inspiring a more tender love and loftier respect, yet his large heart is just as warm, and his voice just as eloquent, and the characteristic grasp of his hand just as electric, as in the days of his vigorous manhood.

The order of the orations were as follows, interspersed with excellent music:

1. "Sympathy for Souls," WILLIAM H. DORWARD, Belvidere, Iowa.
2. "Sources of Heresy," WILLIAM M. LAWRENCE, Brooklyn.
3. "Sublimity of Moral Repose," HALSEY MOORE, New-York.
4. "Christianity a Failure," (?) RUDOLPH R. RIDDELL, Sing Sing.
5. "Ideal of the Pulpit," GEORGE O. WHEENS, New-Haven, Conn.

The orations evinced a high degree of culture in the class, and seemed to greatly gratify the numerous Doctors of Divinity seated on the platform. There followed a most judicious parting address to the Graduating Class by Rev. Dr. HARVEY, whose clear mind and generous heart fully appreciated the affecting occasion.

This afternoon the Education Society was addressed by Rev. D. POPE, of Norwich, N. Y.; E. B. PALMER, of Skaneateles, N. Y., and others.

The oration before the "Alumni and Friends" was this evening delivered by Rev. EDWARD D. BENTLEY, of New-Jersey, who, after a cordial salutatory to the brethren, delivered an eloquent argument upon "Roman Catholicism—what it is, and what shall we do with it?" which he discussed with much ability in its phases, the tragic and bloody events of the 12th ult. affording ample and terrible illustration to awaken serious consideration in the minds of his hearers.

At the close of Mr. BENTLEY'S address, the meeting adjourned. Immediately after, the Chairman of the new organization called a meeting, and in a very enthusiastic manner the constitution reported by the Committee, heretofore mentioned, was unanimously adopted, and the new "Association of Alumni of Madison University" was inaugurated in the most auspicious manner. Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., of New-York, was, by ballot, elected President; Dr. Hopper, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Dr. Grant, of Fitchburg, Mass.; Rev. John C. Ward, A. M., of Casenovia, N. Y., and Rev. Geo. W. Lasher, A. M., of Trenton, N. J., were elected Vice-Presidents; Prof. Andrews, Secretary, and Prof. Lewis, Treasurer, both of Hamilton; Rev. W. N. Clark, of Newton, Mass., was elected orator; and Hon. John M. Lewis, of Jersey City, alternate for next year. The new Association promises vigor and efficiency, and contemplate awakening a lively interest in their Alma Mater, corresponding to the living issues of the age and hour in which we live.

PRINCIPLES OF FINANCE.

Lecture of Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull Last Evening.

Last evening Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL lectured at Cooper Institute before an audience of nearly 1,000 persons, on "The Principles of Finance." Mrs. WOODHULL, who was introduced by Mr. THEODORE TILTON, first explained the meaning of the terms money, currency, and wealth. Money was, she said, any medium used for transferring wealth from one person to another. Currency was the name applied to the money of any country. Wealth was the accumulated product of labor. Wealth existed long before money was used, or even thought of. Gold was generally considered as the only money fit to use, yet no medium could possibly be more unfit. It fluctuated in its purchasing power according to its scarcity or plentifulness. True money should not do so. The idea of money, she said, must first be separated from that of the intrinsic value of gold, or any other commodity, and confined to the mere capacity of representing all commodities, and so of facilitating the exchanges of wealth. This, it has been abundantly demonstrated, can be as well, and, for various reasons, better done by strips of paper, properly stamped and signed, than by gold or any other metal. In the next place, these strips of paper, signed by the Government, with the credit and wealth of the whole country, are better than individual promises; though the issuance of individual promises should not and need not be prohibited, as we do not now prohibit anybody from making or receiving private notes, drafts and checks. Again, the Government money need not be redeemable, but only convertible into new strips of paper when the old ones are worn out, and into commodities when they are used in trade, and into other Government securities bearing interest. Still again, money has also been held to be a correct measure of values. This it ought to be, indeed, but has never been so, because it has never been measured itself. Of what use would yard-sticks be, used for measuring cloth, but which had never themselves been measured by anything? The system which I have stated for measuring money itself is believed to be perfect. It is not the individual dollar, relatively to the half dollar or the hundred dollars, that has failed to be measured or fixed; but the rate of increase relatively to other values, of all the Government currency afloat. By the convertibility of any excess of issue sinking its value below a certain standard into interest-paying bonds, any overissue is immediately absorbed, while a deficiency of issue will be revealed by the fact that absolutely no bonds will be sold. In this manner the whole operation will be self-adjusting from day to day; the value of the aggregate of Government money will be accurately measured and kept uniform; and any interest or temptation which the Government might have to an overissue would be immediately neutralized by the absorption of such surplus into bonds, upon which the Government itself would be paying interest; or, in other words, assuming an unnecessary and useless burden, in the face of the people and of its own economies. Can anything more perfect be devised? If so, let us have it by all means; if not, let this device be adopted. A self-adjusting, self-regulating admeasurement of the value of money would make a true measure of other values, and is a suggestion which, if it can be secured, is of unequaled importance.

Finally, in its basis, this system of Government money is money issued at the mere cost of printing and circulating; but by adjoining with it the idea of a complete, simple and exceedingly economical means of raising the revenue of the country, the three or four per cent. is paid to the Treasury; that is to say, by the people individually to the same people in their collective capacity. Under this system all the various revenue officials and tax assessors and gatherers would be dispensed with, and a vast system of economy inaugurated, which in a few years would transpose us from a borrowing to a loaning nation, making us the financial example for all the world. This, it also seems to me, is another invaluable feature of the system, all of which I, however, respectfully submit to the decision of the people. Mrs. WOODHULL also referred to our national bank system, which she characterized as a swindle.

Effects of the Heat.

Yesterday was one of the warmest days of the season. The effects of the sun were not confined to mere temporary discomfort, for more cases of sun-stroke were reported than during any other day this year.

Four o'clock yesterday afternoon, HENRY KENNEY, of No. 37 Jefferson-street, was found lying in an unconscious state on the corner of Ninety-third-street and Tenth-avenue. Dr. RABORG sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

CHARLES MOSEY, of No. 94 Oliver-street, while passing No. 85 Chatham-street, suddenly fell to the pavement insensible, and was sent to the Park Hospital.

JOHN WARD, of No. 78 Mercer-street, became insane yesterday afternoon, from the effects of the heat, and sprung overboard from Pier No. 43 North River. He was rescued by Officer BRODERICK.

A lad, eleven years of age, named JOHN REILLEY, living at No. 230 East Twenty-third-street, while bathing at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, East River, was overcome by the heat, and was drowned.

CHARLES INNESS, aged sixteen years, of No. 395 Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, was sun-struck, at the corner of Front and Fulton streets, and was taken to Park Hospital.

CHARLES COLE, of No. 550 Tenth-avenue, a conductor on the Belt line railroad, was prostrated by the heat while on his car, and was taken home.

Base-Ball—Savannah vs. Star.

The Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, were the scene of the contest of the Savannah Club with the Stars, of Brooklyn. There was a marked improvement in the performance of the Georgian gentlemen, and doubtless if they could remain a little longer among us, they would show to much better advantage than they have yet done. The following is the score:

STARS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	SAVANNAH.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Rogers, 1st b.	[illegible]	2	13	1	[illegible], 3d b.	[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]
Worth, 2d b.	4	1	1	6	W. F. May, c. f.	2	0	4	0
Thake, l. f.	3	2	1	0	J. May, p.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Clyne, c. f.	4	3	0	0	Neidlinger, s. s.	0	0	1	[illegible]
Brady, r. f.	0	2	1	0	Marran, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beavans, 3d b.	3	2	1	3	Potts, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson, s. s.	4	3	0	3	Friend, 2d b.	1	1	0	0
Cummings, p.	3	3	1	4	Stone, 1st b.	1	1	0	0
[illegible], c.	3	3	9	2	Schley, r. f.	2	3	0	0
Total	26	23	27	13	Total	7	9	27	10

RUNS SCORED.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Stars	2	7	0	4	10	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0—7

Runs Earned—Stars, 5; Savannah, 1.
Total Bases Earned—Stars, 25; Savannah, [illegible].
First Base by Errors—Stars, 13; Savannah, 3.
Total Fielding Errors—Stars, 15; Savannah, 23.
Umpire—Mr. BURDOCK, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

The first game of a series between the Amity and Flyaway Clubs for the junior championship was played on the lower Capitoline Grounds yesterday, and resulted in an easy victory for the Amitys by the following score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Amity	1	3	4	2	9	0	15	9	[illegible]
Flyaway	0	0	1	0	2	4	2	3	0—12

Runs Earned—Amity, 15; Flyaway, 7.
Umpire—Mr. CONNOLLY, of the Union Star Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

CENSUS OF NEW-YORK CITY.

Native and Foreign Male Population Over Twenty-one Years of Age.

The following table has just been prepared at the Census Office, and shows the number of male citizens over twenty-one years of age in New-York City:

Wards.	Total.	Native.	Total Foreign Birth.	Of Irish Birth.	Of German Birth.	Born in other Forn Countries.
1	3,500	830	2,670	1,970	484	216
2	375	224	151	90	29	32
3	2,201	1,090	1,111	604	312	195
4	4,332	871	3,461	2,335	656	425
5	4,401	1,589	2,812	1,567	789	456
6	3,943	760	3,183	2,300	555	338
7	8,772	2,595	6,177	4,011	1,257	909
8	7,246	2,484	4,762	1,619	1,358	785
9	10,841	6,984	3,857	2,045	976	836
10	7,613	1,915	5,698	917	4,076	705
11	11,387	2,793	8,594	2,236	5,487	871
12	9,354	4,417	4,937	2,993	1,246	698
13	6,418	2,381	4,037	1,563	1,867	607
14	6,329	1,762	4,565	2,928	1,160	477
15	6,665	4,238	2,427	984	592	851
16	9,540	4,880	4,660	2,624	909	927
17	16,972	4,064	12,908	2,173	8,327	1,408
18	12,452	5,410	7,042	4,893	1,613	938
19	14,154	6,171	7,983	4,002	2,912	1,069
20	13,882	4,910	8,972	4,655	3,090	1,227
21	10,904	5,233	5,671	3,788	1,057	826
22	13,308	4,741	8,567	4,237	3,006	1,232
Total	184,607	71,342	113,265	55,447	41,752	16,066

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

JOHN LEE and CHAS. SULLIVAN were arraigned, yesterday morning, on a charge of forcibly entering the premises No. 105 Maiden-lane by breaking off the staple on the door, and stealing thirty-six boxes of cigars, valued at $300. They pleaded guilty, and were committed for trial.

Judge CARDOZO yesterday approved the certificate of incorporation of the New-York Magyar Egylet, (New-York Hungarian Society,) the objects of which are, to establish a brotherhood among Hungarians in the United States of America; to cherish a love and interest for Hungary, its language and literature; to study the free institutions of America, and endeavor to incorporate them upon those of Hungary by extending the boundaries of social intercourse with their countrymen; to give good advice to new-comers.

An Inspector of Customs on board a vessel lying between Piers Nos. 51 and 52 East River noticed a gang of men repairing one of the piers, one half of which belongs to the City. He inquired of the foreman what they were paid, and made an estimate of the cost to the City of the work done during the week he was there, and found that each plank laid cost the moderate sum of $4 50 for laying alone. What will our piers cost at this rate when completed.

The Irish Democratic Union Club, No. 8, of the Twentieth Ward, met last night in secret session, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, JOSEPH PAUL presiding, and JOHN C. BIGLEY, Secretary. The ostensible object of the meeting was to make arrangements for the grand picnic to come off on the 28th inst., at Excelsior Grove, and to appoint the necessary committees. Upward of 2,800 tickets are reported to have been sold.

The thirteenth annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, compiled by Mr. GEO. WILSON, the Secretary, has just been published in two parts. It contains much valuable information. The second part has reports on the sugar, molasses, coffee, petroleum, tobacco, iron and other trades, embracing statistics of interest to every merchant. The book is neatly printed, handsomely bound, and reflects credit upon its compiler.

The sea lioness, sea dog, fur seal, sloth and two marmosettes, which arrived from Aspinwall on Saturday last, are being exhibited in Broadway. The sea lioness is a splendid specimen of its kind, and weighs over 1,000 pounds. The fur seal has a fine glossy coat, weighs over 600 pounds, and seems very contented in its prison cage. All of these animals were captured on the coast of the Pacific by Capt. EASTMAN, who at present has charge of them.

The Santa Anna decorations, on which a pawnbroker recently advanced $30,000, are exhibited in Broadway. They were presented to SANTA ANNA, when he was President of Mexico, as a recognition of his heroic deeds in defense of his country. The three largest decorations bear the following mottoes respectively: "Sincere et constanter," "La Patria Reconecida," and "Defensor de la Independence."

The frequenters of the bathing-house at the foot of Fifty-fifth-street, East River, complain that the Captains of the Harlem boats run the steamers near the house for the purpose of annoying the inmates, many of whom are ladies. Yesterday a lady was thrown down and badly injured by the heavy swell caused by the wheel of one of these steamers, which, it is claimed, was purposely run very near to the bath-house.

A meeting of directors of the People's Ferry Company will be held in a few days for the election of officers; subscriptions for the stock will then be received. There are to be two lines of boats—one directly across the East River to the neighborhood of Grand-street; another to run to the vicinity of Peck-slip. The fare for each passenger will not exceed two cents.

The members of Company A, Fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., held a meeting at the Fifth Regiment Armory yesterday, when action was taken in aid of the family of GEORGE M. ELSASSER, a sergeant of the company, who, with his family, is suffering from severe injuries received by the ferry-boat explosion on Sunday.

Yesterday afternoon a derrick at Ninety-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue fell upon some laborers, the following of whom were seriously injured: THOMAS FARLEY, aged seventy-three years, of No. 137 Mott-street; JOHN MCALLISTER, of No. 328 West Forty-sixth-street, and PATRICK LEE, of No. 472 Pearl-street.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the office of E. G. KELLY, agent of the City Oil Works, on the first floor of No. 116 Maiden-lane. The upper floors were occupied by CHATTERTON & PARKER, printers. The damage to the building will amount to about $1,200; to the stock, $600. Cause of the fire and insurance unknown.

There is no foundation for the statement in an evening paper, referred to in the TIMES yesterday, to the effect that Mr. CHARLES F. BARNES has been collecting money on false pretenses. Mr. BARNES is a gentleman whose character is highly spoken of by those who know him well.

ABRAHAM H. DAYTON, of No. 113 Water-street, and WILLIAM J. EMMOTT, of Wall-street, quarreled yesterday about a business transaction, which led to blows. They were arrested and brought before Justice HOGAN, and after much altercation concluded to make a truce.

Messrs. JANES & KIRTLAND, iron-founders, of this City, have lately shipped by Pacific Mail steamers a splendid fountain of colossal proportions for the city of Callao, South America. It measured twenty-eight feet in height, weighed over 14,000 pounds, and cost $9,800.

SHAHA THOMPSON was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at Tombs the Police Court, on a charge of stealing $80 from JOHN DONOHUE, No. 1,103 First-avenue, while he was in the concert saloon at the corner of Roosevelt and Chatham streets.

The yacht *Sappho*, Capt. GREENWOOD, from New-York to Whitestone, while passing through Hell Gate, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, ran ashore on the Middle Ground, taking out a piece of her keel. She was got off, and towed back to the City for repairs.

The new Presbyterian Hospital, which is being built between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, Madison and Fourth avenues, will soon be completed. The buildings will extend 200 feet from north to south, and 400 feet from east to west.

The funeral of PHŒBE CARY will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at Rev. Dr. BELLOWS' church, on Fourth-avenue. She will be interred by the side of her sister, ALICE CARY, in Green-Wood Cemetery.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN in the case of THOMAS COUCH, who died from a fracture of the skull received by an accidental fall from a new building. Deceased lived at No. 417 East Eighteenth-street.

JOHN JANUARY, fifty years of age, while at supper last evening, was shot in the head by some unknown person in the yard of the premises, which are occupied by [illegible]. The wound is not of a serious nature.

J. D. SMITH was committed for trial by Justice COX, yesterday, on a charge of stealing small sums of money from M. & P. E. GOLDBERG, of No. 19 Mercer-street, for whom he acted as book-keeper.

The tow-boat [illegible], of the Yellow Hook line, yesterday, [illegible] the Red Bank steamer *Helen*, as she was proceeding down the bay. The steamer was towed back to this City for repairs.

SAMUEL HOFFMAN, a butcher, was held for trial by Justice COX, yesterday, on a charge of having entered the room of JOHN EUSTICE, at No. 350 Broadway, and stole therefrom $38 worth of clothing.

The City Hall Park poultice pavement was so soft yesterday, in consequence of the action of the rays of a moderately warm sun, that wayfarers with difficulty passed over it.

Gen. E. V. SUMNER, United States Army, has been detached from the service at Carlisle (Penn.) Barracks, and ordered to this City to take charge of the recruiting service at this post.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club arrived yesterday morning, and are quartered at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn. There are thirteen in the party.

The Grand Council of the Internationals, on this side of the water, has issued a manifesto in justification of the acts of the late Paris Commune.

J. H. HESSEN was fined $10 by Judge SHANDLEY for driving a horse through the streets with a large maturated sore under the saddle.

Capt. O. L. MARSHALL, United States Army, and Col. P. S. FROST, of Montana, are at the Sturtevant House.

Judge SHANDLEY yesterday imposed a fine of $20 on a cardriver, named THOMAS CASH, for cruelly beating his horses.

Music at the Battery at 5½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning fire, from some unknown cause, broke out in the grocery-store of Mrs. HADEN, at No. 211 Columbia-street, and before being extinguished caused a damage of $2,500 to the stock, and an equal amount upon the building.

Justice WALSH, of Brooklyn, was attacked last night, while standing on the corner of Pearl and Sands streets, by a man named CONNOLLY, whose brother he had sentenced for highway robbery. The Justice was quite severely injured, but with the help of a Police officer succeeded in arresting the ruffian.

The Directors of the Inebriate's Home, at Fort Hamilton, met yesterday and looked at certain plans for a new Home, all of which were finally referred to the Building Committee with instructions to limit the whole expenditure to from $65,000 to $70,000 for building purposes.

The annual inspection of the Fulton Ferry boats was continued yesterday by United States Inspectors STRATTON and CRAFT. The *Clinton*, the *Somerset*, and the *Columbia* were each in turn submitted to the customary test and found to be all that the law required.

The Twenty-third Regiment, under Col. WARD, will start at 6 o'clock this morning on board the steamer *Plymouth Rock* for Long Branch, where they will parade and have a good time generally. They will return in the evening.

Yesterday afternoon, MILLER & WILLIAMSON'S carpenter-shop, on Gates-avenue, between Throop and Yates avenues, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000. No insurance.

About sunset, yesterday, THOMAS EAGAN, twenty-five years of age, while employed upon the new ferry-house building, fell from the roof to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, and injured himself fatally.

The residence of JOHN FARREL, at No. 37 Vanderbilt-avenue, suffered damage by fire to the extent of $1,800 yesterday morning. No insurance.

LONG ISLAND.

The officers of the South-side Railroad have issued a notice that on and after the 7th inst. all trains except the mail will pass through Jamaica without stopping, and after Sept. 1 the mail will also pass without stopping. The promulgation of the order has created much excitement in Jamaica, as it is rumored that the Long Island Railroad will soon issue a similar order.

The brewing establishment of MELTZER BROS., in Myrtle-street, is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will be the most extensive brewery in Williamsburg. An opening ball is to be given when the work is completed, which will be about Sept. 1.

Yesterday the counsel in the Flushing-Parrington Assessment case made their argument before a special term of the County Court, Judge Armstrong, held at Flushing. The Judge reserved his decision.

The opening of the Union Club-rooms, at College Point, was held last evening, and was attended by a large number.

Alderman BRIDGE, of Long Island City, yesterday arrested a thief for stealing some article from his servant girl.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Gas Company have settled the suit brought against them to test the right to lay service-pipes, and hereafter the Company will supply gas to all consumers who have service-pipes connected with the mains.

Mr. HOTEMAN, wholesale liquor-dealer at Edgewater, Staten Island, was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal HARLOW for carrying on business without paying the special tax. On being brought before the Commissioner, HOTEMAN denied the charge, and gave $1,000 bail.

The Trustees of Edgewater had an exciting time at their meeting on Thursday over a resolution offered by Mr. DIEDRICK repudiating all vouchers signed by Mr. BROWN as President pro tem. It was finally decided not to receive the resolution.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A man in charge of the potter's field at North Brother Island, in the East River, yesterday refused to receive the remains of JOHN DEPHOFF, a German, which had been sent by Mr. JOHN YORK, Overseer of the Poor, and thereby rendered it necessary to pay for the privilege of burying the body elsewhere. The affair has created quite an excitement among the officials and parties interested.

Messrs. PHILIP R. UNDERHILL, WILLIAM HENRY LE COUNT and —— POLHEMUS were, yesterday, appointed by Judge COCHRAN Commissioners of Award and Assessment in the matter of widening and otherwise improving Cedar road, between Echo and Franklin avenues, New-Rochelle.

NEW-JERSEY.

A little boy, son of Rev. Mr. FREUND, of the German M. E. Church, fell from the roof of the church building yesterday, and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Several accidents have occurred recently on the Morris and Essex Railroad on the bridge crossing the wagon road at East Newark. The bridge is narrow, and passengers who put their arms out of the windows in passing are likely to have them broken. This happened to Mr. DALE, (with S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co.,) yesterday.

The Fire Commissioners of Jersey City have accepted an invitation from Mr. SLOAN, the President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, to an excursion to the Delaware Water Gap. The party leaves today.

A horrible suicide was committed at Westfield yesterday morning by FREDERICK KAISER, a German, living in Newark, who threw himself on the track in front of a train of cars, the entire train passing over him.

At Newark yesterday a lad named MOSES COLEMAN attacked another boy named LOPP, striking him with a stone, and inflicting injuries from which LOPP will probably not recover. COLEMAN was arrested.

The storms which have prevailed through the upper part of the State for the last two weeks have interfered greatly with the fruit crops, the peach crop being nearly a total loss.

AUGUST STEIN, forty-five years old, living at No. 24 Marshall-street, Newark, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at his residence by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

A tramp named CHAS. MCCABE was killed on the New-Jersey Railroad at Menlo Park yesterday morning by the 7 o'clock train from Philadelphia.

A young man hired a horse from WINSLOW'S livery-stable on Tuesday to go to Newark, since which time neither horse nor carriage has been seen.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Newark on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of October.

The Scott Centennial will be celebrated in Newark, under the auspices of the Burns Association. There will be an oration and music.

JOHN MURRAY was yesterday horribly injured by the premature explosion of a blast at the quarry of Mr. HUMPHREY PRICE, at Bergen.

An effort is being made to start a Baptist Church at Long Branch. The East New-Jersey Baptist Association will build a chapel there.

The Morris Canal has become a nuisance to the residents of the south side of Jersey City by reason of its filthy condition.

THOMAS MORRISY, living in Market-street, was stabbed in the abdomen, last night, by a boatman named RICHARD GILCHRIST.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

An army officer wrote the Quartermaster-General inquiring whether an officer absent on leave, in excess of thirty days, can have the rent of his quarters at his station paid by the Quartermaster Department. The Quartermaster-General declined to allow it, on the ground that such payment was contrary to law, and referred the matter to Second Controller Brodhead for his opinion. It was returned with the following indorsement by the Controller: "Respectfully returned with the papers to the Quartermaster-General. The views expressed in this case by the Quartermaster-General have my entire concurrence, and there is nothing in my decision of April 15, 1871, in conflict therewith. That decision was given on a case that arose in 1869. The act of July 15, 1870, provides only for quarters in kind to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, and no commutation whatever is authorized under that law. If the officer is absent on leave more than thirty days he loses all claim to the quarters he had occupied, which the Quartermaster's Department may proceed to reassign or surrender, if rented, without let or hindrance from the officer, without infringing on his legal rights. The position assumed by the Quartermaster-General, that an officer has nothing to do with the rent of his quarters, but that they are to be provided in kind by the Quartermaster's Department, either in buildings owned by the United States, or by rooms rented for his occupation, is, in my judgment, unquestionably correct."

The Navy Register to July 1, 1871, just issued, shows that there are 12 first-class vessels, carrying from 21 to 45 guns; 19 second-class vessels, carrying from 15 to 28 guns; 16 third-class vessels, carrying from 3 to 13 guns; 11 fourth-class vessels, carrying from 4 to 7 guns, and 13 fifth-rate vessels, carrying from 1 to 10 guns or howitzers. The total number of vessels is 179, of which 51 are iron-clad, laid up at League Island, New-Orleans, Washington, and other places, the *Terror*, of the North Atlantic fleet, being the only one in active service; 30 are tugs doing duty at the various navy-yards and stations; 36 vessels are abroad on the several foreign stations, and a large number are laid up at the navy-yards throughout the country, being of no use, as the law does not permit the enlistment of a sufficient number of men to send them to sea.

The recruiting officers of the army have received instructions from the War Department to be more particular in examining persons proposing to enlist. The standard of height is now five feet six inches instead of five feet five inches, as heretofore. The new Army law, it will be remembered, reduced the army to 30,000 men after July 1, hence the Government can get more men now than are needed. As the standard has been raised quite a number of persons desiring to enlist are refused, only the best men being accepted.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 3.—A general Court-martial has been convened here for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The following officers have been detailed on the Court: President, Major G. A. De Russey, Third Artillery; Capt. S. S. Elder, First Artillery; Capt. E. R. Warner, Third Artillery; First Lieut. C. C. McConnell, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. J. C. White, First Artillery; First Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. A. S. Morton, Fifth Artillery; and Second Lieut. J. E. Bell, First Artillery, Judge-Advocate.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Donau	Aug. 5	New-York	Bremen.
Virginia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Aug. 5	New-York	Glasgow.
Batavia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 6½ A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 3.—*In steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Walsh, Miss Sullivan, Peter R. Koerland, Rev. W. R. Henning and son, A. Sydney, Rev. W. Hyde, of Gowanus, Henry Hayman, Frida Nisbett, William Elmes, Theo. Atwater, W. R. Butterdorf, James R. Smith, D. M. Turrell, Fritz Mitchelson, Mrs. Phyllis Wyndhamer and child, Father Lacy, Miss Emma Richardson, Miss E. A. Cooke.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 3.—*In Steam-ship Parthia for Liverpool.*—J. J. Cornelly, F. Penner, Mrs. Gillett and son, Mrs. Ronald and child, A. Groot, R. C. Groot, Miss J. Groot, Mrs. J. M. Wyckoff, Miss E. Manning, Miss A. F. Manning, W. L. Stroud, T. Schmidt, R. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, son, daughter and maid, Miss S. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Theodore Howell, F. B. Barrett, Mrs. Thos. Oakes, Rev. J. Rolando, Wooten Daige, two friends and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Napier, Viscount de Vaicourt and lady, Mr. Whiteside, R. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Green, A. Notman, Miss A. McMorrow, Miss D. Mulford, Capt. Soule, Mr. Fraser, Miss M. Moran, Mr. Abochinsky, J. P. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. Pettis, Marshall Kieth Key, R. Kemble, C. B. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kroeht, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vicks, 2 sons and daughter, Augustine Smith, Mme. Calderon de la Barca and maid, Miss Addison and sister, G. Kohlsaat, E. Montalant, Mr. and Mrs. Alston and daughter, G. Pancoast, Dr. C. Harris, Rev. and Mrs. W. Alfetson, Mr. Felwagen, A. P. Shannon, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Godbe, Mr. and Mrs. Marti, Mrs. Marti, servant and maid, Mr. and Miss de Jarnett, J. H. Mason, Miss A. Pierce, A. J. Anderson, D. Stirratt, J. Hazelton, Mrs. Hatch, J. H. Mamere, J. Campbell and son, D. Lindsay, S. Spielman, Mrs. Shipsey, L. Masche, S. Fletcher, E. Fletcher, Mrs. Barney, Miss Thompson, R. J. Cormady, D. Bell, D. F. Barker.

AUG. 3.—*In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow.*—A. C. Henderson, Miss Henderson, James Paterson, Miss Paterson, J. Stevenson, Miss Stevenson, Dr. McGee and wife, A. Mullet and wife, John Paterson, G. H. Johnston, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Donald, A. G. Dickson, Mr. Cooper, G. Robertson, Mr. White, Mr. Wood, H. Bell, J. Liney, J. C. Peddee, D. Stevenson, Mr. Aitken, W. Kirk, J. Pinkston, Mr. Ryburn, R. Howland, Dr. C. J. Nordquist, J. C. Clark, Capt. J. H. Banks, W. Orr, G. Hunton, G. Sinclair, Mrs. M. Fisher, Mr. Diphal, T. Miller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:59 | Sun sets.....7:12 | Moon rises..9:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:12 | Gov. Island..11:10 | Hell Gate..12:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Aug. 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, Jno. G. Dale; Bremen, (Ger.,) Ledewigs, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Bienville, Morton, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Pacific, Foss, Bordeaux, W. Nelson, Jr.

Barks Hiawatha, (Ger.,) Munnesa, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Zisine, (Br.,) Wells, Bahia, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Rosalie Stanta, (Ital.,) Cappelle, Fiume and Trieste, Kremmelberg & Co.; Monte Christi, Knox, Cayenne, S. R. Reynal & Co.; Agenora, White, Cork for orders, Walsh, Field & Way.

Schrs. Georgia, Orcutt, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Bay State, Seabury, Boston; Cabot, Parker, Boston; G. P. Sherwood, (Br.,) Taylor, Sidney, C. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Humacoa, Miller & Houghton; H. E. Predmore, Packer, Tom's River, N. J.; C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Greenport, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Amelia Augusta, Mott, New-Haven, Rackett & Brother; Silas Brainard, Hawkins, Hartford, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow July 22, and Moville 23d, with mdse. and 440 passengers to Henderson Bros.; experienced strong westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence light variable winds and calms, with dense fogs. July 26, lat. 53 02, lon. 25 24, passed steam-ship Britannia, hence for Glasgow; 31st, lat. 45 26, lon. 53 30, passed an Allan steamer bound E.; Aug. 1, lat. 42 53, lon. 61 02, passed steam-ship India, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool July 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 320 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. July 29, lat. 46 34, lon. 46 12, passed three-masted schr. Norah, bound W.; 30th, lat. 47 21, lon. 50 06, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Hodges, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship George Hurlbut, Mason, Cardiff June 25, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has been 12 da. W. of the Banks, with light winds and fogs; June 27, lat. 42, lon. 63, signalized bark Annie W. Weston, from Boston, for Melbourne.

Ship Argonaut, (of Port Lewis,) Baker, Singapore and Penang March 31, via Boston July 26, with mdse. to Frederick Baker. Has had light winds to the Cape of Good Hope, which was passed 50 da. out; crossed the equator June 20, in lon. 31 55, 91 da. from port; sailed off Boston light for orders.

Bark Colonist, (of St. John, N. B.,) Andrews, Sydney, C. B., 16 da., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to Wm. Ingalls. Has had light winds and fogs the entire passage.

Bark Albert, (of Bath,) Reed, Sisal 27 da., with hemp and logwood to M. Echeverria & Co—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark May Queen, (of Baltimore,) Hedge, Rio Janeiro 42 da., with coffee to E. F. Davidson.

Bark Catharine, (Norw.,) Olstad, Havana, 15 da., with sugar to Winchester & Towne—vessel to Wendt Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Stella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Easton, Salt Cay, T. I. 16 da., with salt to F. Nickerson—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Annie R. Storer, (of Boston,) Adams, Grand Turk, T. I. 12 da., with salt to R. T. Dunscomb—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sailed in company with bark J. H. Pierson, for Philadelphia; has had light winds and calms the entire passage; left in port brig Home, for Boston in 2 da.

Brig Alva, (of St. John, N. B.,) Princeton, Arecibo P. R., 11 da., with molasses to Bischoff & Pund—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Nellie, Owens, St. Croix 14 da., with sugar, molasses and rum to Roche Bros. & Co.; Aug. 1, lat. 36 17, lon. 73 58, spoke brig Planet, from Philadelphia, for Trinidad.

Brig Fannie Lincoln, (of Boston,) Small, Demerara 20 da., with cedar, mahogany and fustic to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Wm. Mason, (of Boston,) Small, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 da., with sugar and cotton to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Rhona, (of Halifax,) McDougal, Little Glace Bay 8 da., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig George Amos, (of Portland,) Johnson, Calais 7 da., with lumber to master.

Brig Annie Lindsley, (Br.,) McAlmon, Newark, for St. John, N. B.

Schr. Recruit, (Br.,) Hatfield, Maracaibo 19 da., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Loud & Co.—vessel to Pentston & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Dutch Princess, for New-York.

Schr. Eva May, (of Portland,) Andrews, Cienfuegos 20 da., with sugar and old rails to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to Stevens & Soule.

Schr. Mauna Loa, (of East Machias,) Talbot, Jacksonville 11 da., with lumber to R. A. Fairchild—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Kate & Mary, Coggswell, Rondout, for Belfast.

Schr. A. Tirrell, Sherman, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. H. B. Cushing, Nathans, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Little David, Blair, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Splendid, Penny, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Amsbury, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Annie Sheppard, Hulse, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Grand Island, McIntyre, Rockland, with stone to Brooklyn Bridge Co.

Schr. Damon, Thomas, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Elwell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, White, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Crammer, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. W. Seymour, Burgess, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. F. D. Nelson, Harris, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Benj. English, Barker, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Maxson Rogers, Jackson, Norfolk, with shingles to Demill & Co.

Schr. Dandy, (of Nassau,) Bullard, Cat Island 8 da., with pineapples to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Willow Harp, Hawkins, Baltimore, for Norwich.

Schr. Mary Parker, Petty, Norfolk, with shingles to Thos. Benton & Son.

Schr. Julia & Elizabeth, Miller, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. W. Freeman, Preston, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Wm. Camp, Hall, Elizabethport, for Derby.
Schr. Ripple, Conover, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. Sumter, Crane, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. Cherub, Finlay, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.
Schr. Ida Deering, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr. A. Hammond, Raynor, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Mary B. Mason, Somers, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. Eliza Runyon, Campbell, Hartford.
Schr. Decatur, Oakes, Berry, Newport.
Schr. H. Hasbrouck, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Jane, Allen, Rondout, for Norwich.
Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.
Schr. Kate McLean, McLean, Millstone Point.
Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Eliza, Adams, New-Haven.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. W. L. Peck, Bunce, Cold Spring.
Schr. Jeannie Roselene, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Jos. Rogers, Mayo, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. John Wright, Dickens, Portland, Conn.
Schr. L. S. Barnes, Coleman, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Mercer, Watson, Bridgeport.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Pawtucket.
Schr. R. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Geo. Gardner, Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. Van Buren, Mott, New-Haven.
Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Fall River.
Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.
Schr. Bonny Ives, Curtis, Fall River.
Schr. R. W. Babcock, Dickens, Westerly.
Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Wareham.
Schr. Lucy Church, Baker, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Fairhaven.
Schr. W. W. Phare, Collins, Baltimore.
Schr. Hane, McNeese, Greenwich.
Schr. Wm. Young, Potter, Port Jefferson.
Schr. American Chief, Snow, Newport.
Schr. J. G. Ferris, Probit, Virginia.
Schr. R. F. Stockton, Hall, Virginia.
Schr. Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia.
Schr. Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Ocean Queen, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Congress, Seavy, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Mallison, Daley, Virginia.
Schr. D. B. [illegible], Seal, Virginia.
Schr. Agnes, Kenyon, New-Bedford.
Schr. Annie Lewis, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Adams, Bridgeport.
Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. Fashion, Young, Bridgeport.
Schr. Veranda, Fowler, Branford.
Schr. Peirs, Hudson, New-Haven.
Schr. Ariel, Davis, New-London.
Schr. J. H. Borden, Baldwin, Fall River.
Schr. Forest Home, Worden, Roslyn.
Schr. Ella Jane, Adams, Bridgeport.
Schr. Vade, Harris, New-Haven.
Schr. Henrietta, Hart, Norwich.
Schr. Celestia, Fitch, Norwich.
Schr. Red Wing, Barber, Westerly.
Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Jane, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. Montevu, Jeffrey, Virginia.
Schr. Hazeldell, Baker, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Bremen, for Bremen; City of Antwerp, for Liverpool; Bienville, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Arr. steamers Glaucus, from New-York; Leopard, from Philadelphia; ship Golden Rule, from New-Orleans; brigs Sarah Peters, from Alexandria; Anna D. Torrey, from Baltimore; Moorancey, from Rondout; schr. Blackstone, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 3.—Arr. bark Kathleen, from Middlesboro, England. Sld. steamer Empire, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 3.—Arr. bark Pauline, from Cardiff, for orders. The bark Pauline is ordered to Norfolk.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 3.—Cld. steam-ship Regulator, for New-York and America, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 3.—Arr. schrs. Antelope, from New-York for Waldoboro; Richmond, from Port Johnson for Bangor; S. D. Hume, from Port Caledonia for Providence; John, from Calais for do.; Ocean Ranger, from Bangor for do.; Vicksburg, from do. for Elizabethport; Campbell and Abbie E. Willard, from do. for Philadelphia; Sarah Clark, from Davenport for do.; Wilier, from Quincy Point for do.; Clara Davidson and L. A. Rose, from Lynn for do.; D. Gifford, Veto, F. R. Baird and Susan, from Boston, for do.; Palladium, from do., for Hartford; Mary Jane and Sea Flower, from Pictou, N. S., for Wareham; Marie, from Bristol, for New-York; Ann Turner, from Folly Cove, for do.; Huntress, from Lubec, for do.; Charter Oak, from Davenport, for do.; George W. Glover, from Rockland, for do.; Watchman, from Bangor, for do.; Ocean Belle, from St. John, for do.; Kenduskeag, from Hoboken, for Salem; Edward Lameyer, from Portland, for New-ark; yacht Caprice, Sears, from Boston, on a cruise. Sld. schr. John, and all previously reported, excepting the arrivals of this afternoon.

Aug. 3—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Eugene, from Boothbay, for New-York; Cerrallos, from Sands River, for do.; Empire, from Belfast, for Kingston; Mary B. Hogan, John E. Dailey, Alcora, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Sinaloa, from Two Rivers, for do.; Olive and Elizabeth, from Portland, for Newark; Ada Louise, from St. John, for orders; Erie, from Bridgeport, for Portland.

Sld. schrs. Richmond, Mary Jane, (Br.,) Sarah Clark, Kenduskeag, Huntress, Charter Oak, Palladium, Sea Flower, (Br.)

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The North German Lloyd Steam-ship Hansa, Capt. Brickenstein, from New-York July 22, arrived at Southampton today and proceeded for Bremen.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
IMPORTERS OF
FINE WATCHES.

TEAS, GROCERIES, FISH, FLOUR, &C.,
Sold by the pound, package or cargo. Warranted to suit the palate and the pockets of the million. One price—cash only.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST., N. Y.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ARE CLOSING OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF BRONZE AND IMITATION BRONZE
GAS-FIXTURES
BELOW COST.
BETTER GOODS IN DESIGN AND FINISH ARE NOT TO BE HAD AT THEIR PRESENT LOW PRICES.
NEW DESIGNS OF IMPORTED
CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.
NOTICE.
LARGEST STOCK, BEST GOODS, LOWEST PRICES.